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Japan

Minister Kuriyama on Security Treaty Importance

OW2006084690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 20 Jun 90

["(Note from editor: This is the fourth in a series of articles on the 30th anniversary of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty) by Tim Johnson"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The deterrent role filled by the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty throughout the cold war remains undiminished in importance even as that period of East-West confrontation winds down, according to Japan's top foreign policy administrator.

Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama, the ministry's most senior bureaucrat, underlined the need for Japan and the United States to maintain their mutual defense arrangements into the 1990s in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE ahead of the revised security treaty's 30th anniversary Saturday.

Kuriyama acknowledged that the bilateral security relationship, forged during the cold war, faces a challenge of adapting to a changed environment as the staples of East-West relations shift from confrontation and tension to dialogue and negotiation.

"Even amid such circumstances, however, no fundamental change is anticipated in the deterrent mission that the security treaty has been continuously fulfilling since its start," he said.

The need to maintain a "mechanism of deterrence" despite the sweeping changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is dictated by the understanding that major global geopolitical transformations are inevitably accompanied by elements of instability, Kuriyama said.

Moreover, the profound changes occurring in other parts of the globe have yet to have a major impact in the region surrounding Japan, the top Foreign Ministry official said.

Kuriyama also pointed to two other roles served by the Japan-U.S. security pact, both of which he said "will gain in importance into the future" relative to the role of deterrence.

The second role of the security treaty, Kuriyama said, is that it serves as "a foundation for dialogue" between Japan and other nations. In particular, it buttresses Japan's position at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union, he said.

The two countries are engaging each other in talks for a belated peace treaty. Japan has set the return of four islands occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II as a precondition for full-fledged ties.

Kuriyama said ahead of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan in 1991, the existence of a "solid alliance relationship" with the U.S. is indispensable if upcoming talks with Moscow are to bear fruit.

One senior Foreign Ministry official said recently the Soviets have in the past pursued a policy of "intimidation" with respect to Japan. The official said it is only because of the alliance with the U.S. that Moscow "has come to take Japan seriously."

The third role of the security treaty, said Kuriyama, is that it provides a framework for Japan and the U.S. to effectively execute their policies in the Asia-Pacific region, both individually and in partnership.

On one hand, he explained, the treaty facilitates acceptance by other Asian countries of Japan's desire to play a greater role in the region commensurate with its political and economic power.

Kuriyama said the treaty does so by inspiring confidence in Japan's repeated assurances that it will not become a military power that poses a threat to its Asian neighbors.

The maintenance of the security arrangements with the U.S. negates any need to rearm to such an extent, he explained.

On the other hand, Kuriyama said, the treaty facilitates an active U.S military, political, and economic presence in the region, which would inevitably be curtailed if the treaty were dissolved.

Kuriyama was believed to be partially alluding to the U.S. strategy of forward deployment, its projection of military and political power in the Western Pacific through the use of key facilities provided by Japan.

Kuriyama said the Japanese people should continue to uphold the national consensus that Japan should abide by its peace Constitution and foresake any ambition of becoming a military power.

But he emphasized it is quite another thing for Japan to earn the trust of its Asian neighbors on these points, adding Japan should exert further efforts to convince them of its commitment to peace and aversion to militarism.

With regard to the U.S., Kuriyama expressed concern over the spreading fear and anxiety among the American public that Japan's economic and technological prowess poses a threat to America's international standing, eclipsing even the threat of Soviet military power.

But Kuriyama denied that either government is considering the possibility of revising the security treaty, although voices in favor of such a proposal are in evidence in both countries.

Japan's views on the treaty's contemporary relevance, he said, "are shared by those persons in positions of responsibility in the U.S. Government."

Kuriyama said while the treaty itself is not expected to change in terms of content, a shift in emphasis from the military aspect of the treaty to its political aspects is conceivable over the longer term.

Such a development, he indicated, could follow a relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and a reduction in Soviet forces in the vicinity of Japan.

Kaifu Determined To Break Impasse Over SII

OW2006093790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday voiced his determination to break an impasse in trade talks with Washington, saying he wants to see the next round of talks in Tokyo cap the year-long Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks.

Senior Japanese and U.S. officials will meet in Tokyo on June 25 and 26 to try to map out a final report on the SII talks, bilateral talks aimed at eliminating structural barriers to rectifying the 49 billion dollar annual U.S. trade deficit with Japan in 1989.

Addressing a meeting of newspaper publishers at the Japan National Press Club, Kaifu said the government is now on the final stage of setting a target for public works spending over the next 10 years at more than the 400 trillion yen earlier planned.

Kaifu did not refer specifically to the total amount of such outlays itself.

Earlier in the day, he told reporters that he has yet to receive any report on the specific figure for such spending.

Public works spending is one of [the] thorny issues arising from the SII talks, in which the United States has urged Tokyo to substantially increase its public works spending to spur domestic demand for more imports.

In an interim report on the SII talks presented in April, Japan pledged to boost public works outlays, but rejected a U.S. demand that Tokyo specify such spending as a percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) over the next 10 years.

According to government sources, Washington is demanding Japan spend 9 percent of its GNP on public works over the next five years and 10 percent during the subsequent five years. In Fiscal 1989, Japan spent 24.8 billion yen on public works, or 6.7 percent of its GNP.

Japan so far has agreed to set aside roughly 400 trillion yen for public works over the 10-year period, but the United States reportedly says more money must be earmarked to show Japan's commitment to the April report while suggesting it would not always stick to the amount measured as a ratio of GNP.

Several government sources acknowledged that the United States hinted at dropping its demand that public works spending be specified as a ratio of GNP, but said the U.S. remains tough on the issue.

"I don't think the United States has softened its stance. The situation is still severe," one source noted.

The source also revealed that the U.S. sought a sum of 500 trillion yen for public works spending over the 10-year period when Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for international affairs, visited the United States recently.

"Japan's plan is for 400 trillion yen. Therefore, any concessions will be made with that amount," he added. Another source said Japan will not present any specific figure for public works spending measured as a percentage of GNP, and added the specific amount of such spending will be offered to the United States on June 24 or 25. The source did not elaborate.

Gorbachev May Not Discuss Territory on Visit

OW1706044390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, June 16 KYODO—A key aide to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Saturday the president may not discuss the northern territories issue during a visit to Japan next year, Japanese sources said.

Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, a Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, gave the indication to Takahiro Yokomichi, the visiting governor of Hokkaido, northern Japan.

Yakovlev told Yokomichi there is no possibility Gorbachev would comment on the four disputed islands off Hokkaido which have been held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Yakovlev cited a number of territorial problems emerging in the Soviet Union itself as reasons why the issue would not be raised, the sources close to the governor said.

Japan-USSR Forum on War Detainees, Territory

OW1906152990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Academics and welfare experts from Japan and the Soviet Union will hold a forum Wednesday and Thursday on the Soviet military advance into Japanese-held areas days before the end of World War II that created hundreds of thousands of Japanese detainees and territorial problems still under dispute.

The two-day Tokyo symposium is sponsored by the All-Japanese Association of Former Internees, a group seeking various kinds of welfare, including labor compensation and the return of the remains of those who died. More than 500,000 Japanese have been detained at labor camps in Soviet Siberia or Mongolia.

The forum is drawing attention because the Soviet delegates may reveal the new stance that the 1945 Soviet military advance into then Japanese-held Manchuria, southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands were illegal because the action was a unilateral breaking of the then still-effective bilateral Neutrality Treaty as was the following massive detention of Japanese, organizers said.

The Japanese Government has estimated that 575,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians were taken to camps in Siberia and Mongolia as detainees and freely used in the building of Siberian railways and other forced labor for up to 10 years after 1945.

Tokyo says the conduct was against international laws and specifically against the Potsdam Declaration, which allowed repatriation of Japanese soldiers.

Neither the remains nor belongings of the deceased detainees have been returned with the exception of those of the son of former Japanese Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe, organizers said.

One of the Soviet delegates, Aleksey A. Kirichenko, recently admitted the detention was illegal and rapped Josef Stalin's decision on the military advance in interviews with a Japanese magazine. In the interviews he said 594,000 Japanese were detained and 60,000 Japanese died while under detention in Siberia.

Kirichenko is to deliver the Soviet keynote speech Wednesday under the theme, "New Thoughts." Tokyo University professor of history, Haruki Wada, and other Japanese academicians and Russian Red Cross officials will join in as panelists.

Kirichenko also told the magazine he "has gained understanding from within the Communist Party, Government, and Presidential Council" on specific plans for a solution of the detainee problem to be raised in the Tokyo forum.

In the interviews he urged historic reflection by the Soviet Union on the East Asian advance by the Soviet Union.

Another panelist, Rokuro Saito, leader of the Japanese detainees group, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE the attendance of Soviet delegates at the upcoming forum shows a dramatic change in attitudes. Previously, the Soviets have insisted that the detention was legal.

He also predicted a positive outcome on the topic of the four disputed Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, called in Japan the "Northern Territories." He said that "hopefully, the agreement there would be that the Soviets have continued their illegal military occupation resulting from the 1945 Soviet military advance."

Officials of Japan's Foreign Ministry said they are paying close attention to the civic meeting in hopes that sentiments discussed there will affect the Kremlin's Japan policy.

A ministry official said the Soviets' participation in such a meeting is quite significant, given Moscow's attitude until quite recently that detention of Japanese nationals was not illegal.

DPRK Officials Refuse Contact Over Fishermen

OW1906154690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1457 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—North Korean officials have refused to meet Japanese diplomats in the Soviet Union who are seeking contact with them over the issue of Japanese fishermen aboard North Korean-registered fishing boats caught by Soviet authorities last month for poaching salmon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and the Japanese Consulate General in Nakhodka have failed to meet their North Korean counterparts, spokesman Taizo Watanabe said. Watanabe said he cannot foresee when staff of the Japanese Consulate General in Nakhodka could meet the Japanese fishermen or when the Japanese would be released.

The Foreign Ministry does not think the Japanese fishermen will be taken somewhere they do not want to go because the Soviet Union has assured that they will be allowed to meet consulate staff before they leave Nakhodka and will be allowed to return home if they so wish, he said.

Meanwhile, the president of a North Korean fishing firm has demanded the fishermen and vessels be delivered to North Korea. Li Il-man, president of the firm, has sent a telex to Teruo Watanabe, president of Shoho Fisheries Co. in Kushiro, Hokkaido, which dispatched the Japanese fishing boats to the North Korean fisheries company for a joint salmon-fishing venture.

The telex dated June 18 said the Japanese Foreign Ministry's demand that the Japanese fishermen be taken to Japan directly is an obstacle to an early solution of the issue. Li urged the Japanese concerned to pressure the Japanese Foreign Ministry not to make such a demand to the Soviet Union.

Twelve North Korean-registered fishing boats with some 170 Japanese fishermen were seized by Soviet authorities last month for allegedly poaching salmon in the northern Pacific and taken to the far east Soviet port of Nakhodka in early June.

Defense Analysis Welcomes Changes in East Europe

OW1906045490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan's security council, headed by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, launched discussions Tuesday aimed at devising the nation's next midterm defense plan, the first since the end of the cold war in Europe.

Foreign Ministry officials said in an analysis presented to the council that instability and uncertainty are expected to prevail internationally. The briefing for the eight Cabinet ministers is expected to lay the foundation for the new defense plan to come into effect next April, replacing the current 18.4 trillion yen five-year plan which ends in March.

"Instability and uncertainty continue as before, and it is necessary to watch this trend carefully," Ikuo Sato, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Information Analysis, Research, and Planning Bureau, said in a short briefing paper distributed at a news conference. Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said the discussions during the first meeting would not be made public.

The six-point briefing paper welcomed the dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe, but said many difficulties are likely to arise. In the Soviet Union, it said, the conditions are ripe for instability due to economic stagnation and friction among various ethnic groups. Prospects for reduction of tensions in Asia are unclear, it said, citing the lack of visible reforms in North Korea and the uncertain future in Cambodia. In the Asia-Pacific region, it said, the negotiations over continued presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines should be watched. Meanwhile, in the Middle East, tensions have recently begun to rise between Arabs and Israelis and the situation remains fluid, the briefing paper said.

The new defense plan, expected to be for a term of three to five years, is to replace the 1986-1990 program which was based on the assumption that the international balance of power in 1985 would remain unchanged. That program was designed to give Japan the ability to defend itself against a small-scale invasion. The Foreign Ministry paper said it expects U.S. forces to remain stationed in Asia, though adjustments are likely.

The council is expected to meet again July 6 to discuss the international military situation. The prime minister, foreign minister, defense minister, chief Cabinet secretary, finance minister, international trade and industry minister, economic planning agency head, science and technology agency chief, and the chairman of the National Public Security Commission, are expected to meet 10 times before announcing a final plan in November. The Security Council of Japan serves as the country's supreme defense policymaking board.

Prime Minister To Visit Middle East in August

OW1906043590 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Turkey in late August. The prime minister, reviewing his schedule for diplomatic activities following the industrialized nations' summit in Houston scheduled to begin 9 July, has firmed up a plan to make the week-long tour beginning around 20 August.

It has been 12 years since former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda visited four Middle East countries, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, in 1978. Mr. Kaifu's visit will be the first to the Middle East since then by a Japanese prime minister. It also will be the first visit ever by a Japanese prime minister to Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

It appears Mr. Kaifu's visit to the Middle East aims at reinforcing relations with Saudi Arabia, a major oil supplier to Japan. Mr. Kaifu has included Jordan and Egypt on his itinerary apparently because these countries have influence over peace in the Middle East. It is believed he hopes to demonstrate Japan's willingness to actively participate in helping to solve Middle East problems.

Changes Press Defense Force To Define New Role

OW1906024290 Tokyo KYODO in English 2358 GMT 18 Jun 90

[By Jerome Sayre]

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Thirty years ago, with the cold war at sub-freezing levels, the looming Soviet military threat in Asia provided the political justification for Japan to put more muscle into the Japanese military, officially known as the Self-Defense Forces [SDF].

In the 30 years since, along with Japan's growing economic might, the once puny SDF has grown into the third largest military establishment in the world in terms of defense outlays, with 240,000 members.

Today, the accelerating thaw in superpower animosities and a less-than-ominous Soviet military presence have prompted the Japanese defense establishment to scramble for cover—looking for a new military doctrine to protect its annual 4.1 trillion yen budget.

While acknowledging that Soviet intentions are mellowing, Japanese defense officials insist that Soviet military power in the North Pacific region is still enormous. The cold war has ended in Europe, but not in Asia, according to the official refrain in Tokyo.

The SDF needs to develop "new reasons for its existence," observes defense specialist Takashi Kawakami. Kawakami, a researcher at the conservative International Institute for Global Peace established by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said the SDF is eager to hold on to its budget and "will try as much as possible to maintain the status quo."

SDF strategy is built around repelling a small-scale invasion by Soviet forces in northern Hokkaido. Japan's ground forces are heavily concentrated there and redeployments set last month will bring the number of tanks on the island to half the 1,200 total. And funds being poured into improved antisubmarine warfare and aerial surveillance capabilities are aimed at tracking the movements of Soviet naval and air forces in the Far East.

A senior aide to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said the Soviets continue "to have firepower far beyond that which is necessary for defense." Making a comparison to the national pastime of sumo wrestling, he said "the Soviet military is a Konishiki and we're only a Takanohana." Konishiki, a popular American-born wrestler, weighs 239 kilograms while Takanohana, who is known for his technique rather than brute power, tips the scale at 115 kilograms.

But the defense establishment is showing small cracks in its armor. Yozo Ishikawa, the director general of the Defense Agency, acknowledged publicly for the first time in May that there has been a lessening of the Soviet threat.

In Diet testimony shortly afterwards, a senior Defense Agency official also admitted that almost half the warships in the Soviet Pacific Fleet were obsolete. One Defense Agency official, averring to a possible cut in the defense budget, said that the defense budget is no longer "sacrosanct."

Kawakami predicts that with a decreasing Soviet threat, not only the defense budget but the military force itself will have to shrink. The government maintains that the military buildup in Japan is not in response to the growth or decline of foreign forces but a modernization effort within the minimum bounds of its "strictly defensive" military doctrine. Under this argument, Soviet military cuts would not lead to a reduction in SDF size.

Conservative analysts also note an ebb in Soviet military power. "Strategically and tactically, the Soviet Union has lost the ability to invade Japan," said Osamu Miyoshi, head of the conservative world strategy forum of Japan. Miyoshi does not foresee a reduction in Japan's Armed Forces but says they should be maintained at their present size. More important to him than weaponry is improving SDF morale and logistics. "The SDF isn't a military force ... The soldiers are trained like police (and) considered civil servants," he said.

The opposition camp, which has sought reductions in Japan's military spending, has stepped up its call for a start to arms control negotiations, which defense experts believe is essential for any major slash in Japan's Armed Forces. "Japan alone can't be the exception," to worldwide moves toward disarmament, says Osamu Yatabe, a Socialist member of the House of Councillors. Kawakami agrees. He says he believes a combination of pressures make arms control in Asia inevitable in the near future but warns Japan may be left behind if it does not take the initiative to lead arms control talks in a favorable direction.

FTC Adjusts Criteria on Antimonopoly Suits

OW2006050790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0034 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO - The Fair Trade Commission (FTC) announced Wednesday new criteria for filing complaints with the prosecutor's office in antimonopoly cases in an effort to strengthen enforcement of the antimonopoly law.

The move follows a U.S. request made in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks to "substantially" strengthen enforcement of the law. Under the new standards, the FTC will file suits if it uncovers evidence that any cartel exists to fix prices, restrict supplies, engage in market-sharing or bid-rigging, coordinated boycotts, or collude in any other "flagrant and grave" anticompetitive practices. It will also pursue cases in which specific enterprises or industries repeatedly violate the antimonopoly law, fail to follow the FTC's warnings to stop certain practices, or where administrative actions by the commission are not expected to achieve the objectives of the law.

The fair trade watchdog, which is granted the sole right to institute suits with the public prosecutor general in antimonopoly cases, has not filed any antitrust complaints since 1974, when it exposed a price cartel among oil companies. Since April the FTC has been discussing effective enforcement of the law in joint meetings with the Ministry of Justice, FTC officials said. The discussions are expected to reach a conclusion by the end of the year.

The new criteria announced Wednesday are designed to clarify the FTC's official stance on the issue, the officials said. In a related development last week, the Justice Ministry decided to set up a unit to coordinate the exchange of information between public prosecutors and the FTC in antimonopoly cases, according to ministry officials.

Both these developments follow the release in April of an interim report on the SII talks with the U.S., in which Japan vowed to enhance enforcement of its antimonopoly law. The U.S. argued in the talks that lax enforcement of the law enables Japanese companies to engage in anticompetitive practices which hamper foreign companies' entry into the Japanese market. The newly set criteria will likely be included in the final report due out in July on the SII talks, the officials said.

Justice Minister on 'Crack Down'

OW2006053190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa on Wednesday instructed public prosecutors to crack down on antimonopoly law violations in close coordination with the Fair Trade Commission (FTC).

The justice minister gave the order at a meeting of public prosecutors hosted by Prosecutor General Eiichi Kakei. The move came as the FTC announced new criteria for filing complaints in antimonopoly cases in an effort to strengthen enforcement of the law in response to pressure from the United States.

"We don't have to wait for other people to point it out for us. It is only natural that we must apply a rigorous standard for the sake of promoting fair and free competition in our market," Hasegawa said. In a separate address at the meeting, Kakei emphasized that public prosecutors had an important role to play in strictly addressing unfair business practices in light of the growing impact of the Japanese economy on international business.

U.S. negotiators have urged Japan in Structural Impediment Initiative (SII) talks to increase the FTC staff and budget, as well as asking for a more vigorous public prosecution role in fighting exclusionary trade practices. The justice minister's instruction to the prosecutors stressed the importance of applying the criminal code to cases of business malpractice as a means of promoting free and fair competition in the Japanese economic market.

Public prosecutors should pass information obtained in investigations of suspected antitrust law violations to the FTC, Hasegawa said. Under the antimonopoly law, public prosecutors do not have the right to prosecute antitrust cases. This right rests with the FTC.

Kakei, who took over the prosecutor general's post on May 10, said it has become an important part of prosecutors' duties to crack down on crimes infringing on fair business deals, intellectual properties rights, and others actions likely to "disturb the social and economic order."

Kaifu To Attend 23 Jun Okinawa Memorial Service

OW1606114090 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Kaifu made it clear he would attend a memorial service for war dead slated for 23 June in Okinawa as he answered a question today by Kosuke Uehara of the Japan Socialist Party during a House of Representatives Committee session on the Cabinet. If Kaifu attends the service, he will be the first prime minister to do so. Answering the question, Prime Minister Kaifu also said: I heard about various problems in Okinawa when I visited there on a stumping tour this February. I want to make a sincere bow to those who have suffered and to 200,000 war victims.

Incumbent Reelected Shizuoka Prefectural Governor

OW1706145590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Shizuoka, June 17 KYODO—Incumbent conservative Shigeyoshi Saito was reelected governor of Shizuoka Prefecture in central Japan Sunday, according to election officials.

Saito, 71, an independent with support from the country's ruling Liberal Democratic Party as well as the centrist Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party, recorded a landslide victory over Hirotsugi Sakata, an executive of the local Japan Communist Party Headquarters, and another independent, private tutoring school manager Isami Takao.

The Japan Socialist Party, the biggest of the opposition parties in the central political arena, failed to field a candidate for the regional poll and its prefectural headquarters supported Saito. In a reflection of what was clearly a one-horse race, voter turn-out for Sunday's poll was at an all-time low, at only 42.81 percent of the 2.68 million eligible voters.

Saito ran his campaign around a slogan of further improving local infrastructure, including the sewerage system, and gained wide support from groups ranging from the commercial population to labor unionists. Sakata fought the campaign with criticism that the welfare and education policies of Saito's present governorship were "among the poorest" in Japan's 47 prefectures.

JSP Opposes Ishigaki Airport Construction

OW1906143490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] made official Tuesday its opposition to airport construction which environmentalists say would destroy a rare blue coral reef off the southern Japanese island of Ishigaki.

Members of the party's Environment Subcommittee called for "a return to square one," and the expansion of existing airport facilities located on the opposite side of the island. The second largest opposition party, Komeito, is expected to announce a similar stance in the near future.

In rejecting plans for a new airport, the JSP subcommittee said the survival of the reef could not be guaranteed despite changes in construction methods for the airport. It also cited increasing support in Ishigaki for an expansion of exisiting facilities. The party is believed to have delayed any statement of opposition to the airport project until now to avoid a conflict with the former progressive mayor of Ishigaki, who supported the project.

Okinawan prefectural officials say much of the land necessary for the expansion of the existing runway is used for residential or agricultural purposes, making its purchase difficult. But the JSP has rejected such reasoning, pointing to a jump in sales of agricultural land after the new national codes favoring resort construction were introduced.

Environmental groups abroad and in Japan say the construction of a new airport would threaten the existence of the world's oldest blue coral reef located off the small island of Ishigaki, some 400 kilometers south of the main island of Okinawa. Supporters say the new airport is needed to handle increased tourist traffic to the semi-tropical island, which boasts beautiful beaches and surrounding waters.

'Sources': 420-450 Trillion Yen for Public Works

OW1606121990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan will commit 420-450 trillion yen to public works spending over the coming 10 years in response to U.S. calls that it spend more on roads, parks, and other social infrastructure programs, government sources said Saturday.

Japan, however, will reject a U.S. request to specify the size of public works spending as a percentage of gross national product (GNP), the sources said.

The figure of 450 trillion yen could be roughly 8 percent of Japan's GNP, they said. It does not include works of the JR Group of Railway Companies and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

Japan's 10-year public works plan will put emphasis on programs aimed at raising the living condition and protecting the environment, the sources said.

Japan will show the plan during the fifth round of bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks set for June 25-26 in Tokyo.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in San Francisco on Friday, renewed Washington's demand that Japan raise its public works spending to 10 percent of its GNP in 10 years from about 6 percent at present.

The yearlong SII talks are aimed at removing structural barriers to trade and investment. The two countries plan to produce a final SII report next month.

In an interim SII report issued in April, Japan promised to specify in the final report the 10-year aggregate of public works spending.

The size of Japan's public works spending developed into a focal point in the final report after the United States pressed Japan to specify the size of that spending as a percentage of GNP.

Earlier this week, former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, an influential conservative politician, said Japan's 10-year public works spending will be around 450 trillion yen.

Bank of Japan To Curb Commercial Bank Lending

OW1606084590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—The Bank of Japan will continue to curb growth in lending from 12 major commercial banks to the private sector in the July-September period, central bank sources said Saturday. In order to prevent inflation, the central bank will guide the banks to check year-to-year growth in commercial bank lending to the minus 10 percent level for the third straight quarter, the sources said.

But the range of the minus growth will be less than minus 16.7 percent from a year earlier in the April-June period, they added. This is because the central bank already guided banks to cut lending growth to minus 4.7 percent from the year-ago level in the July-September period of last year.

The Bank of Japan has advised the banks to curb lending for the last four quarters to avoid overheating the Japanese economy. The central bank also will ask banks to continue their caution on borrowing applications for real estate purchases in order to prevent further hikes in land prices, the sources said.

Kanemaru Urges More Infrastructure Spending

OW1906152690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru called on the Japanese Government Tuesday to be radical in its 10-year infrastructure spending plan to ease the frustration of the United States over Japanese responses to its demand for expenditure expansion.

"Despite inflationary concerns expressed by the Finance Ministry, Japan should boost its public works spending as much as possible ... to around 450 trillion yen or 8 percent of gross national product (GNP)," Kanemaru told a gathering of members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and officials from the construction industry.

Kanemaru said spending of around 400-415 trillion yen, which the Finance Ministry estimates amounts to 8 percent of Japan's GNP, is actually around 6 percent and not enough to satisfy the United States.

The U.S. has been demanding that Japan increase its infrastructure investment to at least 9 percent of its GNP at the one-year trade talks aimed at eliminating barriers to trade and investment in both nations, known as the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII). Japan has refused to comply with the demand, saying that specifying the target for such spending will deprive the government of flexibility in its budgetary management.

Meanwhile, a top-ranking official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) expressed the view that the U.S. will not stick to the GNP ratio if Japan presents a dramatic rise in public works spending. His view is consistent with reports earlier in the day that Washington has softened its stance on the spending issue, wanting further increase in the total amount of public works expenditure, instead of specific figures in GNP terms.

The official also proposed that for better preparation, both countries exchange their drafts for a final report on the SII talks one or two days before the final round of talks, to be held on Monday and Tuesday.

Mongolia

South Korea Opens Embassy in Ulaanbaatar

OW1906100090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] South Korea has opened its embassy in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the agreement on establishing diplomatic relations with Mongolia signed in March this year. The other day, diplomatic representatives [as heard] of South Korea were opened in Bulgaria, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

Deputy Premier Returns From Foreign Tour

OW1906093890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Sharabsambuu has returned home after visiting the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Thailand. The visit took place within the framework of the open-door economic policy of Mongolia which envisages the expansion of trade and economic relations with Asian and Pacific countries.

During his visit, Mr. Sharabsambuu has met with the government heads as well representatives of a number of trade and industrial organizations of these countries and exchanged views on the question of investment of these countries in the sphere of mining, light, and food indstry; development of joint small and medium enterprises; expansion of trade turnover; and cooperation in the sphere of tourism and civil aviation.

G. Ochirbat Speaks at Ulaanbaatar Party Meeting

OW1506120090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar City Committee of the Monglian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] held its regular conference giving priority to the question of ideological renewal. Speaking at the conference, Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat noted that the consistent renewal of the city party organization, which unites almost one- third of all MPRP members, is of great significance for the party activity as a whole. Concerning the forthcoming elections, Mr. Ochirbat noted that they will lay the ground of forming a new democratic system of state power in the country.

MNPP Great Hural Deputy Candidate Interviewed

OW1406154590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in Mongolian fading into English translation]

[Text] Now we would like to introduce to you one of the nominated candidates to deputies to the Mongolian People's Great Hural, an editor in chief of the newspaper (?UNDESNIY DEBSHILT) NATIONAL PROGRESS, the organ of the Mongolian National Progressive Party [MNPP], candidate of economic sciences, writer, and journalist, Dashjamt. Listen to what he told about himself to our correspondent.

[Begin recording] *Well, now it is early to speak of myself as a deputy because the election campaign is not over and there will be the elections in a month. If I am elected a deputy, then together with another more than 400 deputies, I shall initiate views, press them, and directly participate in discussions of the most important tasks facing the country. As for me, I ought to do my best in order to merit the role I have been trusted by my voters. As for deepening the ongoing reconstruction and renewal process in Mongolia, we should seek for perfection of the existing laws and legal documents and initiate other new laws. I am ready to give for the work all the knowledge and abilities I have, says Mr. Dashjamt.* [end recording]

Mr. Dashjamt presents the Mongolian National Progressive Party. He was among five candidates to deputies to the People's Great Hural nominated from the 22d District of Ulaanbaatar. Two of them were the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party members, and the other two were non-party members. By a majority of votes Mr. Dashjamt was nominated a candidate to deputy to the People's Great Hural of Mongolia. On the day of his nomination he was asked many questions by the voters, and Mr. Dashjamt shared his impressions of his nomination to our correspondent.

[Begin recording] *People are most interested in my personal life, my goals, knowledge, my future plans if I am elected deputy to the People's Great Hural, and so on and so forth. I like people's desires to get acquainted more closely with the person whom they trust. To my mind, this is one of the specifics of the present life of Mongolia, which is democracy gaining a foothold, says Mr. Dashjamt.* [end recording]

Mr. Dashjamt is an editor in chief of a weekly newspaper (UNDESNIY DEBSHILT), NATIONAL PROGRESS, the organ of the Mongolian National Progressive Party. Our correspondent asked Mr. Dashjamt to tell what subjects are covered in the newspaper during the preelection campaign.

[Begin recording] *Like the other organs of political parties of Mongolia, our weekly deals with the problems connected with the preelection campaign. It publishes views and positions of the Mongolian National Progressive Party concerning the elections and also the programs of* *activities of nominated candidates from the party to deputies of people's hurals, says Mr. Dashjamt.* [end recording]

You have listened to an interview with the nominated candidate to the deputy to the People's Great Hural from the Mongolian National Progressive Party, an editor in chief of the parties organ, candidate of economic sciences, writer, and journalist, Mr. Dashjamt.

North Korea

Delegates Propose Resuming North-South Talks

SK2006044090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Telephone message from Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South parliamentarians' meeting in Panmunjom, and Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks, to their counterparts from the South side, Chae Mun- sik and Song Han-ho, on 20 June—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chae Mun-sik, the South side's senior delegate to the North-South parliamentarians' meeting in Panmunjom:

To Song Han-ho, the South side's senior delegate to the preliminary talks for high-level North-South political and military talks:

Putting an end to the history of national division, which has lasted for nearly a century, and reunifying the fatherland are supreme tasks which can be postponed by neither the North nor the South. Nevertheless, it is truly deplorable that your side, ignoring this pressing reality and following the same old practice, has committed acts that run counter to the dialogue between the North and the South and the reunification of the country, continuously pursuing the two Koreas policy. Therefore, through a telephone message on 13 June from the North side's delegations to North-South talks, we expressed our deep concern over the actions of your side's people in authority, which are laying grave new obstacles to the future for the reunification of the fatherland, and we demanded that your side clarify its fundamental position regarding dialogue and the issue of reunification.

However, up until today, one week after we sent the telephone message, your side has not even sent a satisfactory reply, but instead has blamed our side for the so-called indefinite postponement of dialogue and lack of sincerity with conjectures and sophistry. This is very regrettable. We have made it clear that as long as your side's flunkeyist and divisionist anti-national acts remain a grave obstacle to the cause of dialogue between the North and the South and the reunification of the country, we will continue to urge your side to reflect on it and press your side to account for it, now as well as in the future.

For the North and South to achieve national reunification through dialogue, they should have a correct stand on and attitude toward dialogue, and they should abstain from committing acts that are obstructive to dialogue.

In defiance of our repeated advice, again this year your side, in cahoots with outside forces, conducted the Team Spirit-90 joint military exercise, which is designed to attack us, and you have forced our preliminary contacts, which would have been raised to the level of full-dress talks had we sat face to face only a couple more times, to be canceled at one stroke.

Still finding your side's acts to be disappointing, all the fellow countrymen hope that a dialogue will be resumed between the North and South and that all the issues related to national reunification will be settled through dialogue at the earliest possible date.

Of course, your side is in a state in which it has not embraced an attitude conducive to holding a dialogue with us on reunification. Also, your side has not assumed a correct stand on the settlement of the issue of independent national reunification in a way that corresponds to the urgent desires and expectations of all the fellow countrymen.

We still have problems with your side's basic stand and attitude concerning dialogue and the reunification question. However, proceeding from a serious desire to settle the issue of national peace and peaceful reunification through dialogue at the earliest possible date, we have decided to reopen the dialogue that has been suspended by your side.

Therefore, we propose to your side the holding of the seventh preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks on 28 June, and then holding the 11th Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians from the North and South on 12 July.

We are hoping for an affirmative response from your side.

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting between the parliamentarians from the North and South

Paek Nam-chun, head of the North side's delegation to the preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks

[Dated] 20 June 1990

Return of People 'Who Drifted Down' River Asked

SK1906152590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent the following telephone message to his U.S. counterpart today:

It has been confirmed that people of our side who drifted down the river Yesong in a flood reached the Kyodong Islet of your side today, carried by the rapid current.

Our side wants your side to quickly send them back to our side from a humanitarian stand.

World Youth Group Protests Yim Su-kyong Trial

SK1806153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on June 13 sent a letter to the traitor No Tae-u in protest against the unreasonable prison term imposed upon woman student Yim Su-kyong by the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that it can never be a crime that Yim Su-kyong participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, a broad forum for friendship and solidarity among world youth, the letter stressed that the court decision on her by the South Korean authorities is entirely unreasonable.

It strongly demanded an end to the violation of human rights in South Korea and an immediate and unconditional release of Yim Su-kyong and Im Chong-sok.

'Volcano-like Eruption' Defied 'Dictatorship'

SK1906065990 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Jun 90

["Letter to the entire population" from the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee on the third anniversary of the June resistance]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen:

June is again around us. We are now marking the third anniversary of the June popular resistance which declared, with bloodshed, before the world the entire population's warm will for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The screams, the resolute (?fighting spirit), and the emotion generated by unity demonstrated during those days are vividly etched in the hearts of our people.

The great June popular resistance, a volcano-like eruption which defied the suppressive dictatorship and ended in triumph, was a great struggle. The great June popular resistance, which broke out against the military dictators' plot to prolong their stay in power, was an explosion of our people's pent-up grudge and indignation over the fascist colonial dictatorial system replete with misfortune and sufferings, as well as an eruption of their clear-cut resolve and the sense of urgency that they cannot live any longer without democracy.

It has paved the way for a democratic reform movement after rocking the colonial military dictatorship in every way, and was the first triumph won by the democratic forces recording a brilliant chapter in the history of our nation's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

Dear fellow countrymen:
Our people who, with their nationwide and pan-national resistance in defiance of death, drove the military dictatorial force to the edge of a fatal precipice and in the end brought the dictatorial force to its knees, expected that a bright future would unfurl once the dictatorial Fifth Republic met its demise on the hill of blood.

The dawn of democratization that was breaking in the wake of the June resistance, however, has never come about as the No Tae-u group, the butt of popular resentment, took office—this has been a nightmare.

Today, three years after the great June popular resistance, realities in this land are grave. The dictatorial Sixth Republic, far worse than the Fifth Republic, has brought darkness upon us. The dictatorial No Tae-u regime, the Sixth Republic, after coming into power with a promise for a new democratic era, has not only placed all of South Korea under the martial law-enforced rule which is daily escalating in its intensity, but also unilaterally declared an end to the effort for sweeping away the dictatorial legacies of the Fifth Republic, turning a deaf ear to public opinion.

Even the No Tae-u regime's plot to railroad a bill aimed at instituting the parliamentary cabinet system through the assembly dominated by the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], after breaking asunder the strong-opposition-and-weak-ruling party political situation, the result of public consensus, with the help of the political revolt by the great alliance of conservatives, an intolerable plot for prolonging its stay in power, is getting undisguised with the passage of time.

Although the No Tae-u ring is paying lip service to reunification, in fact it is tightening the rope around the neck of the people from all walks of life who want free debates on reunification issues by applying the fascist evil law, the National Security Law, while flirting with the East European countries in a filthy manner and concentrating all its effort on promoting the so-called northern policy and on a plot to gain unilateral admission into the United Nations—a plot designed to perpetuate national division.

As a result, this land of ours now has been invaded by the undisguised and crafty U.S. political intervention, the deterioration of the military dictatorship, and the danger of perpetuating the division.

What our people so thirstily called for during the great June popular resistance was a new society of independence, democracy, and reunification free from outside forces, fascist dictatorship, and division. Nevertheless, such a desire is far from being realized and only the crazy whirlwind of the dictatorial Sixth Republic driving the masses to their destruction and death is raging through this land.

It was not for this sort of tragedy that our blood-boiling youths, students, and citizens laid down their lives before the altar of democracy and shed their warm blood on the pavements.

In the face of such deplorable realities in which they are not only mercilessly deprived of their noble fruition of the June resistance, but are also fettered to the chains of the Sixth Republic, our people cannot be hesitant any more. If our people fail to overcome the riotous challenge from the fascist dictatorial force that has ruthlessly trampled underfoot their will and aspirations expressed in the June resistance, they will fall into a trap of subjugation, fascism, and perpetual division from a hill of independence, democracy, and reunification which they have occupied only after 40 years of struggle replete with twists and turns and treacherous risks of defying death, staying in the dark trap dug by the dictatorial Sixth Republic.

Our people, who no longer have any place to fall back on, should courageously rise up again in a mass struggle to realize the goal they wanted to achieve during the June resistance in the spirit they had displayed during the June popular resistance after deeply remembering that only through struggle can they survive and realize independence, democracy, and reunification.

Today our people have no other urgent task than to crush the great reactionary pro-U.S. alliance of conservatives which brings to our people nothing but hardship and disaster.

The struggle to smash the great pro-U.S. alliance of conservatives bent on prolonging the one-party dictatorship of the DLP by truculently scheming to institute the parliamentary cabinet system is a way to shatter the plot to convert all of South Korea into an anticommunist society and break asunder the scheme for perpetuating the military dictatorship.

Under no circumstances should our people condone any kind of plot by the DLP, an antipopular marriage of convenience, to fabricate an anticommunist incident. People from all walks of life should hand a stern historical judgment on the antidemocratic, antinational, and antireunification pro-U.S. reactionary conservative forces under the powerful anti-DLP slogans, calling for the ouster of No Tae-u.

Our people clearly know that the United States is the criminal that has cooled the heat of our people's June resistance with the deceptive 29 June declaration and rescued the military dictatorship from crisis by encouraging it into making a great compromise with the opposition parties. They also know it very well that the United States has cast in this land a heinous spell of asphyxiating the masses by helping the formation of the great alliance of conservatives from behind the scenes.

Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the source of misfortunes and ills suffered by our people. As a matter of course, our people should stage all forms of struggle to bring an end to the crafty U.S. political intervention and the colonial domination.

We should frustrate and check the criminal northern policy promoted by the splittists at home and abroad and their plot to have two Koreas recognized in the international community by staging more vigorously than ever the struggle for reunification by combining it with the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. Our people should never tolerate the base, toadyist, and treacherous scheme for perpetual division of the No Tae-u ring which, ignoring its fellow countrymen who call for the independent and peaceful reunification, is hopping from place to place to establish diplomatic relations with various communist countries at the instigation of the United States, and smash the scheme.

That the single-minded unity of the entire population generates strength and victory is an iron-clad lesson taught by the great June resistance. When historic upheaval was in the budding stage and the roaring waves of patriotic struggle started moving, no campus, no plant, and no rural community in the country stayed away from the struggle. Nor did the middle class, churches, or streets remain spectator to the grand march of the patriots during this period.

The entire population was outraged and the whole land seethed with shouts calling for democracy. Thanks to such an enormous amount of strength stemming from the unity of the people, our people have been able to claim their first victory in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In the struggle for realizing the desire that was sought after in the great June popular resistance everybody was a fighter and not a single person remained on the sidelines, and those participating in the struggle did not distinguish people from Honam [North and South Cholla Provinces] from those from Yongnam [North and South Kyongsang Provinces].

All who genuinely aspire to live amid independence, democracy, and reunification should join in the struggle to regain their deprived rights to existence and their trampled democracy, whatever occupation they hold and wherever they live.

All the patriotic and democratic forces should be united around a united popular front under a single banner and carry out a joint struggle and united struggle, instead of fighting each other by shedding blood after splintering from each other because of the differences in their ideology, political views, and ways of struggle.

Dear fellow countrymen: Have we ever been able to launch the movement for independence, democracy, and reunification without being suppressed? Have we ever surrendered to suppression? Adversity and ordeals only put our will to test. The situation calls on you to rise up.

Tens of millions of working masses: You should declare yourselves as masters of this land and accelerate your march of transforming the struggle for the rights to existence into the anti-U.S. and anti-No struggle.

Eight million farmers: You should resolutely continue your struggle against U.S. pressure on South Korea to open up its markets and against the ruling forces' antipopular agricultural policy, tightly clenching your weather-beaten fists.

Millions of youth and students, the initiators of the movement for reform: You should raise higher the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification at the forefront of struggle in all areas in response to the call of the masses and the nation.

The 300,000 teachers should rise up in the struggle to realize genuine national and democratic education. Even the patriotic and democratic figures, such as the democratic journalists determined to become genuine eyes and ears of the people, and professors and lawyers who have promised to become genuine conscience of the nation, should raise their voices calling for justice even higher and bravely come out into the plaza of struggle.

People from all walks of life should create a hot, fierce wind in order to usher in a new day and a new history. Our struggle in which we stay together with the history and masses will never experience frustration or defeats.

Let us all march in unity toward another great June resistance.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 9 June 1990

Further on International Disarmament Conference

Participants Adopt Agenda

SK1906122190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—The International Conference for Disarmament, Cooperation and Development in the Asia-Pacific region opened in Pyongyang on June 19.

The conference sponsored by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation will discuss the problems of getting foreign troops and military bases withdrawn from the Asia-Pacific region, guaranteeing peace and security there and strengthening cooperation among the countries in this region.

Participating in the conference are a delegation of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) headed by its President Mourad Ghaleb, delegations and delegates of the Afro-Asian solidarity organizations of Bangladesh, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Yemen, Australia and the DPRK delegations and delegates from the Asian Information Centre of the AAPSO, the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Organization of Journalists, the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and other international organisations.

Delegations of the South Korean National Democratic Front and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) are also present at the conference.

Kim Kuk-hun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, made the opening address at the conference.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a congratulatory speech and President Mourad Ghaleb made the keynote report.

Then followed the plenary meeting.

The following agenda was adopted:

First, the present situation in the Asia-Pacific region.
Second, withdrawal of foreign troops and military bases from the Asia-Pacific region and establishment of nuclear-free, peace zone.
Third, cooperation among and role of the countries in the Asia-Pacific region in economic development and in the cultural, scientific and technological fields.

Chairman Kim Kuk-hun made a supplementary report at the plenary meeting.

The Yemeni, Soviet, Nepalese, Indian and other delegates took the floor.

The speakers stressed the need to strengthen friendship and solidarity among the anti-imperialist, anti-nuke and peace organisations in the Asia-Pacific region in the struggle to ease the tensions, realise disarmament and achieve the independent development of the country in this region.

The conference continues.

Kim Kuk-hun Blames U.S. 'Domination'

SK1906114290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Kim Kuk-hun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, made an additional report at the plenary meeting of the International Conference for Disarmament Cooperation and Development in the Asia-Pacific Region which opened here today.

The reporter said:
Whereas in Europe the "cold war" structures are gradually collapsing and a phase of disarmament and detente is about to emerge, there is no sign of such kind in the

Asia-Pacific [illegible] that, on the contrary, the situation there [illegible] more strained.

The responsibility for this [illegible] rests with the United States which is [illegible] sticking to its wild design to maintain its [illegible] over this region.

In [illegible] the United States is reportedly alleviating [illegible] and reducing its armed forces, but in the Asia-Pacific region it is furthering reinforcement of strategic forces and staging adventurous military exercises more frequently, thus intensifying its aggressive system of military alliances.

In this region the United States is trying to further improve the system of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and, using it as a centre force, rig up a comprehensive military bloc like NATO so as to further cement political and military ties with its junior allies and satellite states.

The U.S.-backed moves for the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism cause a serious apprehension among the Asia-Pacific countries and the world people.

The arms buildup and war manoeuvres of the United States in this region render the situation there more strained not only politically but also militarily and cause great obstacles to the cooperative efforts of the countries there for development and prosperity.

In order to activize the endeavours of the Asia-Pacific countries for the development in a peaceful atmosphere and to propel cooperation for the same purpose, the ambition of the U.S. to dominate this region must be smashed and the situation be eased.

We resolutely claim that all the foreign military bases in the Asia-Pacific region must be dismantled and all the foreign troops and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn at the earliest possible date from there.

In effecting disarmament and ensuring peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region, the important thing, first of all, is to alleviate tension and secure permanent peace on the Korean peninsula.

What is needed for relaxing tension and securing perpetual peace on the Korean peninsula is the reunification of the country.

In his historical policy speech the great leader President Kim Il-song reaffirmed the justness of the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and set forth a new 5-point policy to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

For achieving reunification of Korea at the earliest possible date, tension on the Korean peninsula must be eased and a peaceful climate be created; the barrier of division must be removed and free travel and a full-scale open-door policy effected between the North and South.

For the relaxation of tension and creation of a peaceful climate on the Korean peninsula, the North and South must adopt a nonaggression declaration guaranteeing that the both sides refrain from invading the other, the DPRK and the United States must sign a peace agreement, the armed forces in the North and the South must be reduced drastically and nuclear weapons and foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The DPRK Government in its disarmament proposal for peace on the Korean peninsula called for a phased reduction of armed forces of the North and South, so that the forces could be cut below the level of 100,000 men respectively in the North and South, withdrawing all foreign forces from the Korean peninsula and turning this region into a nuclear-free zone.

Nevertheless, the U.S. and South Korean authorities do not accept this proposal but, instead, are spurring on the armament reinforcement.

They even deny the existence of the concrete barrier built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line, although it is universally recognized and are unwilling to pull it down and are tenaciously clinging to the plot to create "two Koreas" clamouring about the "Northern policy" and the "UN entry".

Korea must join the United Nations as a unified single state under all circumstances.

If the North and the South are to join the United Nations before reunification is achieved, they must join it not with two separate seats but with one seat jointly in favor of the reunification cause.

The Korean people will exert every possible effort to reunify independently and peacefully their country divided by outside forces and will make a contribution to ensuring peace and security of the Asia-Pacific region by achieving peace and reunification of their land.

For common prosperity and progress of the Asia-Pacific people, cooperation among the countries in this region should be further intensified in the field of development.

The reporter stressed:
In order to achieve economic independence of the developing countries, the old international economic order created by the imperialists should be destroyed and a new one be established.

The DPRK Government has consistently maintained that the inequitable international economic order should give way to an equitable one and, for economic independence of the developing countries, economic and technical exchanges and cooperations should be encouraged between these countries on the principle of South-South cooperation and collective self-reliance.

The Korean people guided by the ideal of independence, peace and friendship will further to develop cooperation with the countries in this region and will exert all their efforts for common prosperity and development of the Asia- Pacific region.

By intensifying solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for disarmament and development, the Asia-Pacific countries should build a new peaceful, prospering and independent Asia.

AAPSO President Gives Address

SK1906115290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Mourad Ghaleb [name as received], president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, made a keynote report at the International Conference for Disarmament, Cooperation and Development in the Asia-Pacific region which has opened here today.

He said disarmament and security has long since been and still remains the first and foremost problem to be settled in the Asia-Pacific region. He continued:

No material alteration has been made so far in the maintenance of foreign military bases and of military alliances in the region. On this forum, the United States should be condemned for its efforts to perpetuate nuclear bases in South Korea, the Philippines and Diego Garcia, to maintain U.S. military alliance with Japan and South Korea, and to conduct war games with its allies in the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States is still maintaining a network of as many as 350 military bases in the Pacific strategic ARC which is connected with the one in the Indian Ocean.

South Korea, with 49,000 U.S. troops endowed with nuclear weapons and 600,000 U.S.-equipped South Korean troops, is regarded by the United States as an ideal trampling board for an assault on the Northeast Asia mainland. And only recently, the U.S. has obviously shown its intention to stay for long in South Korea.

Considering the U.S.-Japan alliance as of both regional and global character, the pentagon has deployed in Japan 50,000 troops in some 120 bases, with U.S. Warplanes carrying nuclear weapons based in northern Japan and U.S. Navy ships controlling Northeast Asian straits.

It should be noted in this connection that there is now a fear that, with the new developments in the world, especially the improvement of relations to the extent of "partnership" between the two super-powers and its eventual effect on the military situation in Asia-Pacific, Japan might be tempted to increase its military strength to safeguard its maritime trade arteries and its investments in East-Asia.

The Subic Bay Naval Station and Clark Air Base in the Philippines, Known as the largest U.S. military facilities in the Asia-Pacific region, are meant to support American military deployment in the Western Pacific, Southeast Asian waters and the Indian Ocean. For the time being the United States is trying its best to extend the agreement on the lease of these military bases.

We in AAPSO would like to express full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, for a nuclear weapon-free zone on the Korean peninsula and in North East Asia.

We express our support to the persevering anti-nuclear movement of the Japanese people and their opposition to the U.S.-Japan military alliance; our support to the demand of the Philippines people not to extend or renegotiate the RP-U.S. military bases agreement; our support to the anti-bases movement in Australia, and the movement for establishing nuclear weapon-free and peace zones in various parts of Asia-Pacific.

In Asia-Pacific, relations between China and the Soviet Union have been normalized, and much effort has been devoted over the past years to resolve regional conflicts and disputes by peaceful means, especially in the cases of Afghanistan and Cambodia.

We in AAPSO hold that an end should be put to such foreign interference and that inter-Afghan dialogue should be promoted so as to establish a broad-based Afghan Government and to materialize a peaceful, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan.

It is our belief, in AAPSO, that the final outcome of all endeavours on the Cambodian problem will be the exercise of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through free and fair general elections, and the guarantee of the permanent neutrality of Cambodia in the context of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

We hope that, in South Asia, with the goodwill of all parties concerned, radical settlements will soon be found to regional disputes which time and again flare up there.

We fully support the struggle of the Korean people in both zones for peaceful national reunification. To this end, we hold that the New Year 1990 proposal made by President Kim Il-song to remove the concrete wall bisecting the country and realize free travel is a contribution to such process.

We support the peace-making mission of the United Nations in the Iran-Iraq conflict and hope for an early political solution to this problem, in full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598.

The majority of nations in Asia-Pacific, having become masters of their destiny, are now in a position to cooperate in a concrete way. Priority is given to collective self-reliance, to South-South cooperation, whereas universal cooperation, North-South cooperation are also advocated.

Cooperation and solidarity in different spheres will strengthen our national independence and consolidate peace.

In my opinion, Asian developing countries can cooperate first in providing a favorable environment for development, namely in opposing aggression and interference, in jointly striving to resolve regional conflicts and to secure superpowers' concurrence in nuclear and general disarmament. Then, many areas of development such as trade, industry, energy, environment etc. Can be brought within the scope of cooperation.

Especially in the initial stage, cooperation by sharing experiences in solving problems relating to development has revealed itself to be very necessary and effective.

AAPSO is continuing to support the national liberation movements, to work for disarmament and for peaceful solution of regional and national conflicts. Meanwhile, as an organization of the people in Third World countries, we are more and more deeply concerned about problems of economic development, economic security of the developing countries. We are concentrating efforts on elaborating scientific and practical projects which could help the developing countries to find solutions for their economic problems.

The reporter expressed the belief that the international conference will contribute to the promotion of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Daily Newspaper Condemns U.S. 'Arms Buildup'

*SK2006043690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 20 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney recently stressed the need to build up armaments, alleging that threat to the U.S. interests comes from a certain part of the world and that the Third World countries would be able to produce nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles and mass destruction weapons in the year 2000. Branding this as a shameless sophism to justify the arms buildup of the U.S. bellicose circles, a news analyst of MINJU CHOSON today says:

While constantly developing new-type nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous nuclear weapons in all parts of the world and are hysterically staging nuclear war exercises in the sky and on the ground and the sea and building up armaments and holding war exercises in South Korea behind the facade of the deceptive "arms cutback" programme.

It is outrageous, indeed, for the U.S. imperialists, the very one bringing the clouds of war, to make much ado over the changed situation, crying that somebody else could produce mass destruction weapons and the United States is under "threat." They are just like a thief calling others thieves.

Although they are trying to mislead world opinion with a hue and cry over fictitious "threat" from somebody, it is a foolish attempt.

They must stop the armaments expansion and arms buildup which go against the desire and aspiration of the world's peaceloving people and the trend of the times.

Kim Il-song Receives Dandong City Visitors

*SK1806123690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the Dandong City Party Committee of China headed by Wang Wenqian, secretary of the Dandong City, Liaoning Province, committee of the Communist Party of China.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of C.C., the WPK, and Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador e.p. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

He gave a luncheon for them.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

*SK1806125190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1051 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the visiting Chinese delegation of the Dandong City party committee headed by Wang Wenqian, secretary of the Dandong City committee of Liaoning province of the Communist Party of China.

The head of the delegation handed it to an official concerned.

Choe Ui-ung Honors Departing NNSC Member

*SK1906052290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0457 GMT 19 Jun 90*

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, gave a reception Monday evening in honor of Maj. Gen. Jan Martinsky, outgoing Czechoslovak member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC].

Present were officials concerned, members of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers and Polish, Swiss and Swedish members and officials of the NNSC.

Speeches were made at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Syrian People's Council President Congratulated

SK1806050590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Abdul Kader Kaddura upon his reelection as president of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The message wished the Syrian people greater success in their endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Daily Newspaper Condemns Israeli 'War Threats'

SK1806052590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the recent outburst of the deputy chief of General Staff of the Israeli Army that a war is inevitable between Israel and an Arab country.

The news analyst condemns it as a challenge to the Arab and other peaceloving people of the world who want a fair settlement of the Mideast issue, as an open threat to the independence and security of the Arab countries and to peace in this region and as a deliberate act to lay obstacles in the way of the convocation of an international conference on Mid-east peace and foil it.

The Korean people join the world's peaceloving people in vehemently denouncing the Zionists' reckless war threats and aggressive moves and express unquestioned support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Arab people, the news analyst says, and goes on:

Unless Israel's aggressive moves are held in check it is impossible to fundamentally settle the Mid-east issue, nor can peace be guaranteed in this region.

A key to the peace and security in the Middle East region is to settle the Palestinian issue.

A peaceful, fair solution to the Palestinian question and the Mid-east problem necessitates the withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from all the Arab territories they are occupying and full guarantee of the right to national self-determination for the Palestinian people.

Daily on Kim Il-song's 'International Slogan'

SK1906112790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 19 Jun 90

["Banner of Struggle of People Who Advocate Chajusong"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA)—In "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play," his historical policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sets out the international slogan raised by our times. In this regard, NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Banner of Struggle of People Who Advocate Chajusong". It says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"Let the world's people advocating chajusong unite!" Is the international slogan of our times.

This international slogan is the banner of the struggle which widely reflects the requirements of the times and the aspirations and desire of mankind.

The slogan is the banner of struggle of our times, above all, because it most correctly reflects the tasks and duty of the world people in their struggle for independence at the present juncture and the lawful demands of development of history.

The slogan is a mighty weapon of struggle with which to promote the independence of the world successfully. It provides a fundamental guarantee for strengthening the subject of the struggle for global independence.

The subject of the struggle to make independence prevail throughout the world is the world's people advocating chajusong.

What is important in strengthening the subject in this struggle is for the people who advocate chajusong to get firmly united with each other.

"Let the world's people advocating chajusong unite!"—This slogan gives exposition of the foundation of unity of the world progressive forces of our times and the principle of building international revolutionary forces, thereby firmly uniting into one all the people of the world who aspire after chajusong and gaining the decisive upperhand of revolutionary forces over counterrevolutionary forces of the world.

The slogan is the banner of struggle of progressive mankind at present nextly because it makes it possible to successfully frustrate the criminal moves of the imperialists to bar the cause of making independence prevail throughout the world, and guarantee victory of the revolution.

When the world progressive people advance under this international slogan, the splittist and alienating moves of the imperialists and their divide-and-crush strategy will turn impotent, national independence be cemented still further and the world's anti-imperialist forces for independence will display their invincible might.

Communist Party of India Supports Disarmament

SK1806051190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) in a solidarity letter to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimated a new disarmament proposal set forth at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter dated June 13 says that the disarmament proposal will enjoy warm welcome from all the peace-loving people of the world as it is a reasonable proposal to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, create a peaceful climate and realize the reunification of the country like a series of other proposals made by the DPRK.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), it stresses, fully supports the call for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and urges the United States to respond to the tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement without delay.

The letter expresses firm solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire people in the North and the South of Korea in the struggle for national reunification.

Editorial Stresses Success of State Budget

SK1106160390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 31 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May editorial: "Let Us Further Display Our Country's Socialist Superiority by Successfully Executing This Year's State Budget"]

[Text] The first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], which was held at the time when all the people throughout the country are accelerating the grand march of the 1990's, upholding the party's militant call, respectfully elected Comrade Kim Il-song, the beloved and respected leader of our party and people, as state president, thereby reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people.

This is a great happy event in our people's political life. In addition, this is a great demonstration of the invincible unity and solidarity of our people who have firmly rallied around the party and the leader.

Upon hearing the great happy event, all the people throughout the country are filled with surging emotion and pleasure. And, they are consolidating their firm resolution to vigorously fight according to the leadership of the party and leader, with infinite national dignity and revolutionary confidence for a brighter future for our country.

The first session of the Ninth SPA, which was held amid infinite emotion and pleasure, discussed the summing up of the fulfillment of the state budget for 1989 and the state budget for 1990 of the DPRK, and adopted related decisions and an act.

As was brilliantly summed up in the session, in 1989, which was the last year of 1980's teeming with creation and construction, all party members and the working people energetically launched an all-people grand forward movement in order to achieve an enormous target of socialist construction and to successfully hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Our party members and the working people and the soldiers of the Korean People's Army displayed high revolutionary spirit and initiative by unanimously turning out in the grand forward movement with burning loyalty for the party and the leader. By so doing, we have set up more monumental structures which glorified the era of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] last year, further consolidated the national economic foundation, and highly demonstrated the superiority of our country's socialist system.

Because production and construction have been powerfully accelerated amid the flames of the grand forward movement and because the state's independent financial foundation has been further consolidated, the state budget for 1989 has been successfully executed.

This clearly shows the validity of our party's financial policy and the solidness of an independent financial foundation, based on the firm socialist self-reliant national economy.

We are now assigned the honorable tasks to further display the superiority of our country's socialism by continuing to powerfully accelerate socialist construction, while upholding this year's New Year's address and the historic policy speech, delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the first session of the Ninth SPA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By powerfully launching the all-people movement for the campaign of production and conservation with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude this year—the fourth year of the Third Seven Year Plan, we should once again bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

This year is a significant year which greets the 45th anniversary of the fatherland liberation and the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party. And, this year is a rewarding year in which we should make the first breathrough of the 1990's.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in his New Year's address the magnificent targets that we should carry out this year. And he clearly elucidated in his policy speech the struggle tasks and methods to bring about a continuous advance and upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

As was stressed in the session, this year's state budget was correctly appropriated for firm financial support in an organized and realistic manner, to bring about a great new revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of the national economy by greatly producing more and saving more according to this year's major tasks of socialist construction, set forth by the great leader.

Therefore, successfully executing this year's state budget is an honorable and rewarding struggle task aimed at opening a firm future in carrying out the Third Seven Year Plan by energetically launching a movement to create a new speed for the new nineties and at securing an economic and financial foundation which can provide the people with a happier and cultural life.

This year's state budget, adopted as an act at the SPA session, is the budget of socialist great construction to create a new history of a great revolutionary upsurge in the 1990's; an independent budget to powerfully accelerate the socialist economic cultural construction on the base of our own financial resources; and a genuine people-minded budget in which state financial resources are greatly appropriated to improve the material and cultural life of our people.

All functionaries and working people in all sectors and all domains of the national economy, based on the success and experience effected in executing last year's state budget, should energetically launch struggle to successfully execute the first year's state budget of the 1990's.

To this end, what is most important is that all functionaries and working people should arm themselves with the chuche idea of our party and with the financial policy, which is an embodiment of the chuche idea, and that they should further display devotion to struggle to carry out the financial policy.

Our party's financial policy correctly maintains balanced savings and consumption and correctly embodies the development principle of socialist planned economy, which has continued innovation and advance.

The great love of the party and the leader, which have devoted themselves to leading all our people to enjoy an independent and happy life, has been clearly reflected in our party's financial policy. Also, the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system and socialist financial system, in which all social assets have been created and provided for the popular masses, has also been reflected in the financial policy.

All functionaries and the working people should study and learn the idea of the great leader's socialist financial management and our party's financial policy, which is an embodiment of his financial management idea. And, they should carefully manage the nation's economy, with the great leader's socialist financial management idea as a guidance.

At the same time, by positively learning the ethos of a careful national economy like one of anti-Japanese guerrillas, all functionaries and the working people should carefully manage the nation's economy with a faithful mind to uphold the party and the leader at any time, at any place, and whatever they are doing.

To increase the revenue of the state budget, the economic foundation which has already secured should be effectively used.

The socialist self-reliant national economy, which we have achieved through self-reliance and fortitude, is very mighty. And, this is a firm foundation for the happy life of our people and for the independent development of our nation.

If we positively find and mobilize inner reserves and energetically launch the campaign for production and conservation, while upholding the militant call: Let Us Effect Success in the Already-Secured Economic Foundation by Producing and Saving More as Required by the Party, we can create a new speed for the new nineties in today's all-out forward movement. Accordingly, we can continue to increase the revenue of the state budget.

Inner reserves have been stored at any place. Thus, more inner reserves can be found as the work of economic management is organized in keeping with economic scale.

All sectors and all domains of the national economy, upholding the decisions of the 17th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee, should more energetically find inner reserves and launch the campaign for production and conservation.

By so doing, we should once again launch energetic struggle with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit, with which we had greatly kindled the flames of the Chollima great upsurge for the campaign for production and conservation, while upholding the decisions of the historic plenary session of the party Central Committee in December 1956. We should thereby create a new history of great revolutionary upsurge of the 1990's.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that in his policy speech, we should powerfully launch struggle to achieve the great task of the Third Seven Year Plan, while putting our prime efforts to effect success in the already-secured economic foundation by maintaining a high and steady rate of production at the highest level in all sectors.

Functionaries concerned, deeply understanding the real intention of the great leader's teaching, should concentrate their efforts on the primary sectors of the national economy and, in particular, on the sectors of the mining, electrical power, and railway transportation industries. And they should organize the planning work and supply work to promote balanced development in all sectors.

At the same time, they should put their efforts into the work to properly organize the production of the first and second manufactured goods.

The socialist economic construction is precisely a technical revolution. Without primarily effecting technological development, we cannot settle the question of freeing the working people from arduous and backbreaking work, nor can we settle the questions of effectively utilizing national resources and of strengthening independent spirit in the national economy. In addition, we cannot quickly develop the national economy, either.

An important method for producing and conserving more and one of the greatest reserves in executing the state budget lie in creating technology.

With a firm concept that carrying out technological revolution is a lifeblood in the socialist economic construction, all functionaries should carry out all economic activities, while always giving priority to the question of technological development.

In particular, factories and enterprises should vigorously innovate technology by powerfully launching mass technological innovative movement. In addition, they should properly carry out the organization and supply work to develop technological revolution into the popular masses' own creative movement.

To accelerate socialist construction and correctly execute this year's state budget, economic guidance and enterprise management should be continuously improved and strengthened as required by the Taean work system.

The great leader early put forward the economic management principles, which conformed to the inherent demands of socialist society, and created the Taean work system, which is the most scientific and reasonable economic system.

An important guarantee, which can display the superiority of the socialist economic system and can effect a new turning point in this year's economic construction and in execution of the state budget, lies in thoroughly carrying out the demands of the Taean work system—the most superior socialist economic management system of our own style.

All economic guidance functionaries should display high revolutionary spirit with firm conviction in our party's policy; thoroughly defend and carry out principles of the chuche-oriented economic management; and responsibly promote production guidance and enterprise management as required by the Taean work system.

In particular, they should see to it that all sectors and all domains carry out without fail the people's economic plan, by improving planned works and by setting up strict disciplines and orders.

Along with this, functionaries should thoroughly abide by the unitary financial management system, which our party has consistently maintained, and should strengthen control based on the won as currency and financial discipline.

All sectors of the national economy should correctly carry out the independent economic accounting system as required by the Taean work system; properly utilize the economic factors such as prime cost, price, and profits; and properly seek economic profits. Thereby, they should more reasonably push ahead with economic activities.

Factories and enterprises, by thoroughly setting up the system for daily summation of products and finances—our party's mass financial summation system—should lead all producers to participate in financial management by being masters.

All sectors and domains of the national economy and factories and enterprises should as a whole reexamine material cost norms, scientifically set them up, and systematically lower them.

And, factories and enterprises should give clear conservation targets to workshops, workteams, and even to each person, and positively organize and mobilize the masses to carry out their work targets.

Correctly carrying out the local budget system is an important task to which local governments and organs should adhere in executing this year's state budget.

All local governments and organs should thoroughly carry out our party's unique local budget system; fully mobilize reserves stored in localities; carefully manage the nation's economy; accelerate local economic and cultural developments; and raise the people's living onto a higher stage.

And, they should properly organize the campaign of 3 August people's consumer goods production as required by the party, and should constantly improve the work of social food services and service facilities. By so doing, all cities and counties should get the meritorious county honor of the local budget system.

All functionaries should go down to lower echelons as required by the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, live together with producers and the masses, and should effect a leap in production and construction by further arousing them.

Party organizations at every level should further enhance roles of the people's government organs while upholding the concept and intention of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. In addition, they should constantly deepen the work to explain and indoctrinate our party's financial policy, which has embodied the chuche idea, among the functionaries and working people.

Along with this, party organizations at every level should explain and inculcate the decisions of the 17th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee and, in particular, the great leader's historic policy speech to the party members and working people. By so doing, they should lead all party members and working people to actively launch struggle to carry out the decisions and the policy speech with self-reliance and fortitude.

By so doing, let us effect a great turning in the grand forward movement and in the execution of the state budget in this significant year which greets the 45th anniversary of the fatherland independence and of founding the party and let us further display our country's socialist superiority.

Daily Supports Kim Il-song's SPA Speech

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[NODONG SINMUN 28 May editorial: "Let Us Powerfully Accelerate the Chuche Cause of Socialism, Upholding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Policy Speech"]

[Text] At the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of our Republic, delivered a historic speech entitled "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play."

This policy speech, delivered at the historic time when the revolutionary struggle of our people to accelerate the socialist cause has developed into a new higher stage, is a programmatic guideline to which our party and the regime of the Republic should adhere until the revolution has been consummated.

As soon as the classical work was released, it began to arouse great reactions at home and abroad for its truth, universality, originality, and attraction and to strongly touch our people's hearts.

Upon hearing the classical work, all people throughout the country are hardening their firm resolve to thoroughly implement the original policy and lines of socialist construction embodied in the work, overflowing with great national pride and confidence of building the most superior chuche-oriented socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic classical work is consistent with the resolute revolutionary stance and spirit of trying to determinedly defend and make shine under whatever circumstances our socialism, which our people have long built and developed while upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

In the policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The greatness of the chuche idea—the guiding idea of our party—the invincibility of our people who have established chuche, and the superiority of our country's socialist system embodying the chuche idea: these are the major points of our people's struggle for socialism and our people's great pride and faith in the future precisely lie in them.

During the past period, our people have staged a protracted and arduous struggle for socialism under the chuche idea. In this course, we have tided over numerous moments of grim ordeals and have shed much blood and sweat, but have built a very fine socialist society in this land.

The socialism we have built is superior and a unique socialism which conforms to our people's aspirations, our country's realities, the demands of the times, and the intrinsic demands of the working class.

History and realities clearly confirm the socialism our people chose and have built is totally just, and that the lines to which our party adheres in socialist construction are most scientific.

The endless prosperity and thriving of our Republic and our people's happy socialist life are firmly guaranteed by invariably adhering to the banner of the chuche idea, the banner of socialism, without being shaken at all under whatever arduous whirlwind of history.

This invaluable truth confirmed in the course of our people's long revolutionary struggle for socialism is consistently found in every paragraph and phrase of the classical work. Because of this, the classical work has become an immortal revolutionary banner which gives our people faith in the justness and invincibility of their revolutionary cause.

The policy speech of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a precious work which gave principled answers to the important questions concerning the implementation of the socialist cause and (?revolution) of the world. This is a classical work which opened a new chapter for developing the theory on socialism and communism.

The struggle of progressive mankind for socialism and communism is continuing and numerous difficult and complex theoretical and practical problems have been raised in the political arena in the world.

In his immortal work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the profound principle of chuche and on his rich practical experiences, comprehensively expounded the inevitability of the development of the socialist society and the basic principle and position which should be adhered to in this course, and the scientific strategy and tactics for socialist construction. Thus, he gave perfect answers to important theoretical and practical questions which were raised by the times and the revolution.

The work includes the issue on the basic characteristic and superiority of our man-centered socialism and the issue of extensively demonstrating socialist democracy by occupying the two fortresses in socialist and communist construction, as well as the issue of adhering to the principle and ideals of socialism by crushing the imperialists' maneuvers and the issue of vigorously accelerating the cause of national reunification and the anti-imperialist cause for independence. Thus, the work contains ideas and theories of all domains raised in the revolution and construction at present.

This is precisely the reason why this work is highly praised as an encyclopedic document which comprehensively expounded the theory on socialism and communism demanded by our times and as a great stimulative banner illuminating the path of the people who aspire for independence and socialism.

At a time when the acute struggle between socialism and imperialism is being waged and when the mission of the times to vigorously demonstrate the absolute superiority of socialism over capitalism is being put forward, the great work, which has perfectly pointed to the path of victory of socialism, has been advanced. This is indeed a significant event.

The great work, which will be marked as a prominent milestone in the history of the revolutionary struggle to safeguard and adhere to the ideals of socialism, is another outstanding achievement made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the times, the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

The immortal work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play" is of great theoretical and practical significance in implementing our revolution and overall socialist cause.

Such significance lies in the fact this work gave a great national pride to our people, who are advancing by upholding the banner of socialism, and comprehensively elucidating the basic characteristic and superiority of socialism in our country.

How to view the superiority of socialism is a principled and priority issue for implementing the socialist cause. Only when this issue is correctly resolved, can the precise line and policy be formulated and the consistency and principle be maintained by overcoming various deviations in the socialist construction.

In his immortal work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounded that our socialism, which was built with the chuche idea as its guiding line, is man-centered socialism, and its basic characteristic is that the popular masses have become the genuine masters of society and everything in society serves the popular masses.

He clearly elucidated the source of indomitability of socialism in our country is that the party and popular masses are firmly united ideologically and mentally, thus forming the mighty main force of our revolution, and that this force is being constantly strengthened and is developing based on the firm foundation of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

This is a unique definition of the essential nature and superiority of socialism through the man-centered and chuche-oriented outlook and method, not through the material-centered method. This is a scientific elucidation of the nature and superiority of socialism based on the profound analysis of the demand of our era when the popular masses emerged as the masters of their destiny and on the reality of our nation, which turned into a paradise of the people.

Because the basic characteristics of our country's socialist system and the wellspring of its invincibility have been newly elucidated by the great leader, our people were able to have the mighty ideological and theoretical weapons, with which they could indefatigably protect and defend the chuche-oriented socialist cause, with a firm conviction in the face of all storms and tempests.

In addition, his classical work clearly elucidated the fact that the advantages of socialism in our country have been fully proven, because all people have comprehensively led the political and cultural life agreeable to the inherent demands of social human beings and to socialist ideology.

Thus, how valuable and superior our socialist life is has been powerfully proven, compared to the decadent and ailing capitalist life of crippled material life, a poor spiritual and cultural life, and reactionary political life.

The classical work leads our people to take a great pride and confidence in our most solid and superior socialism which cannot be found in any other place; and in the great chuche idea which has created a worthwhile socialist life. In addition, the work leads our people to devote themselves to struggle to strengthen, develop, and flower our system.

In addition, the historic meaning of his policy speech lies in comprehensively elucidating general principles to bring out the advantages of socialism and, thus, seeing to it the party and state of the working class vigorously promote the socialist cause without even the slightest deviation or problem.

To promote the socialist cause and consummate it, above all it is important to properly set up the basic strategic target of socialist and communist construction and to firmly maintain a continuous revolutionary line.

The beloved and respected Comrade Kim Il-song stressed in his classical work that all of us should powerfully launch the struggle to capture the two fortresses, under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

This elucidates the most direct bypass which enables us to firmly secure the main forces of society, along with the objective conditions of the communist society.

Only when we hold fast to the great ideology and theory elucidated in his classical work can all members of society be revolutionized, working class-oriented, and intellectualized. In addition, they can successfully build an ideal society of human beings who can comprehensively enjoy affluent material and cultural life.

In particular, his classical work raises the question of carrying out ideological revolution and capturing the ideological fortress as the most important part in building communism and as a principled problem deciding the destiny in building socialism and communism. This makes a great contribution to displaying the inherent advantages of socialism, by tiding over the tendency of only attaching importance to material production and ignoring transformation of human beings.

Only when socialist democracy is fully embodied can the socialist advantages be displayed high.

The theory on socialist democracy, put forward by the beloved and respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classical work, is very important in building solid and vital socialism and in holding fast to the socialist dignity and honor.

The works to display socialist democracy are clearly elucidated, including the works to firmly guarantee the party's leadership, to thoroughly carry through the revolutionary mass line, and to strengthen socialist law abiding-by life.

As a result of this, a valuable guidance capable of building a vital socialism, in which the revolutionary demands of the working class can be thoroughly embodied and in which the unfathomable resourcefulness and creative power of the popular masses can be fully displayed, has been established.

Another historic significance of the immortal work lies in the fact the work makes it possible to deal blows to the imperialists' vicious maneuvers against socialism and to vigorously accelerate the overall cause of independence, the cause of socialism. Clamoring about a crisis of socialism, the imperialists today constantly scheme to return socialist countries to capitalism by employing all sorts of cunning and brazen-faced means and methods, including ideological and cultural infiltrations, economic buy-off, and the creation of social and political chaos. Without enhancing vigilance against the imperialists' maneuvers and without waging uncompromising struggles with the imperialists, we cannot victoriously advance the cause of independence.

In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only elucidated the inevitability of the ruin of imperialism and the inevitability of the victory of the socialist cause through his mighty and irrefutable theories and sharp analysis, but also completely laid bare to the world the reactionary and deceptive nature of the human rights, democracy, and strategies for peace about which the imperialists are clamoring. This not only gives new faith and courage to the revolutionary people who adhere to socialism and treasure independence, but also deals serious blows to the imperialists.

In particular, the great leader's ideology and theory on surmounting all sorts of difficulties and obstacles in socialist construction through socialist methods, not capitalist ones, constitute a great theory which has given a perfect and principled answer to the basic problem presented now by the socialist cause.

With the elucidation of this theory, the people carrying out the revolution have come to have the precious guideline which makes it possible to firmly adhere to the revolutionary stand without having any delusion of capitalism, however complicated the situation may be and however strengthened the reactionaries' offensive may be, and which makes it to build and consummate an outstanding socialist society, which accords with the demands of the era of independence.

The immortal work has led the revolutionary people of the world—who love justice and truth and treasure peace—to master the invincibility and brilliant future of the socialist cause as their firm faith and has dealt heavy blows to the reactionaries of history who are running counter to the flow of independence. Herein lies the great significance of the immortal work.

The immortal work which has clarified the principled stand on constantly adhering to the foreign policy of independence, friendship, and peace in the future, too, constitutes a precious guideline in leading our party and the government of the Republic to perform the honorable mission of leading the Korean revolution in a responsible way amid close ties with the revolutionary forces of the world.

In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also extensively elucidated the principled problems which arise in making the nineties the historic era of national reunification. The immortal work—which has elucidated not only the measures to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to arrange a peaceful atmosphere there, to pull down the barrier of division, and to realize free travel and total openness between the North and the South, but also the measures for the North and the South to develop their foreign relations for creating international circumstances favorable for national reunification and to actively develop dialogue between them, and to arrange a pan-national united front—is a most reasonable and realistic reunification program to expedite national reunification at the earliest possible date.

If and when all the people in the North and the South and all compatriots overseas uphold this reunification program elucidated by the great leader and brilliantly embody it, the history of national division, which has continued for 45 years, can be liquidated and the sacred task of national reunification, which is the utmost desire of the nation, can be achieved without fail.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is the historic classical work which extensively has summed up the great victory and success our party and people have achieved in their protracted and arduous struggle for socialism. It also not only is the precious ideological and theoretical guideline which scientifically elucidates the road of consummating to the end the socialist cause under the banner of the chuche idea, but is also the encouraging banner which vigorously inspires the revolutionary people of the world to struggle for independence.

The immortal work is the noble result of the energetic ideological and theoretical activities and practical activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led our revolution to the single road of victory with extraordinary wisdom and tested leadership. Great ideology and theory are presented and embodied by a great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most outstanding and experienced leader of our times who has devoted all for the victorious advance of and the consummation of the cause of independence and socialism from the twenties up to the nineties. He also is the distinguished genius of creation and construction who pioneered the road of socialism of chuche for the first time in history and has changed it into a great reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led to the single road of victory the struggle of all phases and forms of socialist construction, ranging from the work of establishing, strengthening, and developing the socialist government, to the work of establishing and building the socialist system and achieving the complete victory of socialism. On this course, the great leader has registered immortal achievements which will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The great leader's immortal work will become a masterpiece which will have a force of immortal life and a great driving force forever, as it is today, because it not only reflects these extraordinarily rich and multilateral achievements and experiences registered by the great leader, but also sums them up ideologically and theoretically. The ideological and theoretical activities and the practical activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has elucidated the correct ideology and theory of socialist construction and embodied them, are characterized from the beginning to the end by the thoroughly independent stand, the high and lofty revolution-mindedness, the infinite devotion to the socialist cause, the firm principled stand toward the socialist cause, and the resolute spirit of anti-imperialist struggle.

Solving all problems which arise in socialist construction in conformity with the demands of our revolution and with the aspirations of our people, firmly adhering to the stand of chuche, and advancing the socialist cause to the end without the slightest degree of trepidation, even under any difficult and complicated circumstances, are precisely the firm and invariable determination and will of the respected and beloved leader.

The reason why the great leader's immortal work has become a mighty weapon which can firmly grasp the hearts of the people who are carrying out the revolution and which can vigorously inspire them to continue the revolution and to the anti-imperialist cause for independence is because these firm and invariable determination and will of the respected and beloved leader have been embodied precisely in the work.

Today we are faced with the honorable task of highly enhancing the superiority of our country's socialist system and occupying a new high hill of socialist construction of the nineties by advancing along the road elucidated by the great leader in his policy speech.

In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: All of the people should vigorously wage the grand march movement to effect a new turn in socialist construction by displaying high revolution-mindedness and mass heroism.

In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively elucidated not only the long-range task to accelerate socialist construction, but also the goal of the struggle to be waged at present, the struggle task of each economic sector, and ways to implement it. The struggle to implement these revolutionary tasks constitutes the sacred struggle to more firmly strengthen the main force of our revolution, to effect a new turn in socialist construction, to achieve grandeur and prosperity of the Republic, and to expedite the independent reunification of the country.

All party members and the working people should cherish deep in their hearts the great national pride and honor of living under the most superior socialist system, holding the great leader in high esteem, being blessed with the leadership of the great party, and taking the great chuche idea as their guiding ideology and should launch into the struggle, as one, to implement the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech.

The firm guarantee for consummating to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche, breaking through any trials and barriers, lies precisely in constantly advancing and continuing innovation with overflowing faith and optimism and with the firm faith that our party and leader are great, our guiding ideology is best, and our system is the most superior. We should first of all vigorously push ahead with the study of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth SPA.

The immortal work is a precious asset in which correct guidelines that the people of our times—who are carrying out the revolution—should consistently adhere to are elucidated. It is also the textbook for struggle and life which fosters people to become genuine revolutionaries. All party members and the working people should establish a voluntary and revolutionary study habit and, thus, should sincerely and deeply study every sentence and every phrase of the immortal work so that they can completely grasp and understand the essence and overall ideology of the work and ways for the implementation of the tasks elucidated in it.

Thus, they should make study of the great leader's immortal work not only a course of mastering the correctness and invincibility of the socialist cause of chuche, but also a course of preparing themselves to become indomitable revolutionary fighters who resolutely defend our socialist cause under any difficult circumstances.

In particular, we should conduct the study of the immortal work with primary emphasis on deeply mastering the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the greatness, invincibility, and wise leadership of our party, which is infinitely loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause. Effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction is precisely a very important task which arises in the implementation of the leader's policy speech.

The historic march of the nineties our people now are vigorously accelerating under the party's leadership is the rewarding march to fully demonstrate the might and superiority of our country's socialist system and the honor and dignity of chuche Korea. Those who uphold and follow the party's plan and the leader for socialist construction with practical success and exploits are precisely the genuine revolutionaries of chuche type who have mastered the superiority of the great chuche idea and our socialism as their firm faith.

By constantly accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions, we should effect a new turn in the realization of the revolutionization, working classification, and intellectualization of the whole society. As elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech, all party members and the working people should not only consistently adhere to the line of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific, which is our party's basic strategy in socialist construction, but also should adhere to the chuche-oriented economic management principles and thoroughly implement the Taean work system.

All party members and the working people should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and thus vigorously lift up the flames of the struggle for production increase and conservation on all fronts of socialist construction. Strengthening the people's regime and constantly enhancing its function and role are an important task to which we should adhere and implement in the entire period of building socialism.

Historic experiences have shown if and when we fail to enhance the function and role of the socialist regime as the revolution advances, we cannot reliably defend the gains of socialism from all sorts of maneuvers by the imperialists, nor can we develop human reforms, social reforms, and natural remaking alike in a unified manner and in conformity with the essential demands of the socialist society.

We should constantly strengthen and develop our people's regime as the powerful weapon of socialist construction and class struggle and as the thorough defender of the independent rights and interests of the popular masses. Functionaries of the people's regime should more firmly rally the popular masses around the party and the government of the Republic by thoroughly implementing the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method and should display an indomitable spirit in realizing our party's intent and plan to extensively demonstrate superiority of the socialist system of chuche by epochally improving the people's living.

All struggles we are carrying out today to advance the socialist cause of chuche and to achieve grandeur and prosperity of the country and the nation have been organized, and our party is realizing them. Our party is the invincible revolutionary party which has registered immortal achievements in performing the socialist cause, thereby winning absolute confidence from the popular masses, and which have rich experiences and tested leadership. Apart from the wise leadership of the party, we cannot speak of the fact our revolution has victoriously advanced along the single road of chuche, even under the present difficult circumstances in which the country has been divided into two and in which the danger of the imperialists' aggression has continued to exist, nor can we think of the fact our people are leading a happy life without envying anything under the most superior socialist system of today.

We should resolutely safeguard and defend our party and follow the party's leadership with loyalty, proceeding from the firm stand that our fatherland is precisely the great leader and our party. All party members and the working people should solve all problems which arise in socialist construction using our party's line and policy as a yardstick and should highly display the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in implementing the line and policy. The socialist cause of chuche which our people are pioneering with their own strength under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership is the most correct cause and the invincible cause which will be victorious forever.

Let all of us firmly rally around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more vigorously struggle for infinite grandeur and prosperity of the Republic and for completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Daily Emphasizes Monolithic Idea, Leadership

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[NODONG SINMUN 23 May special article: "Guaranteeing Monolithic Idea and Leadership Is the Existence of the Party"]

[Text] At a time when the cause of permeating the entire society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated, we are observing the anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's work was published on 25 May 1967.

In that immortal classical work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed the essential requirement for building a revolutionary party of the working class and the status of our party's ideological work and, based on this, he stressed the need to establish a monolithic ideological system in the party as a basic direction of the party's propaganda work and as a fundamental principle of party construction.

A clear elucidation was given in the work over the basic task in building the party of the working class. Thus, the work is shining as a programmatic guiding principle that has made it possible to strengthen and develop the party as a powerful chuche-oriented revolutionary party with a firmly guaranteed monolithic idea and leadership. At the same time, it is also shining as a monumental document that has made it possible to effect a new turn in the building of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the ranks of the party organizationally and systematically.

Establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership are fundamental principles which must be invariably maintained as long as the party exists. Guaranteeing monolithic idea means ensuring that only a single idea, only the leader's revolutionary idea, is dominant in the party, and guaranteeing the monolithic leadership means that the leader is regarded as the center of unity and that the entire party is firmly united around that center and acts as one under the leader's monolithic leadership.

Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership means achieving unity in the idea and will of the entire party with the leader at the center. Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership is the existence of the party. Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership is, above all, the ability to maintain generation after generation the intrinsic nature of the party of the working class.

The revolutionary party of the working class is a political tool to put the leader's idea and leadership into practice. Maintaining the intrinsic nature of the party of the working class, which is a political tool to put the leader's idea and leadership into practice, is a decisive matter linked to the party's existence.

A decisive factor of the party's quality and mission is a guiding ideology. Accordingly, the party of the working class must be organized and led by a single idea, the leader's idea, and its activities must be based on the monolithic leadership of the leader who has established the guiding ideology of the party.

If different ideas, which disagree with the leader's idea, are allowed in the party, the party will be ideologically disrupted and organizationally divided. Then, the party, as a political tool to put the leader's idea and leadership into practice, would become unable to fulfill its mission and duty and to sustain even its own existence. Only the party that is dominated solely by the leader's idea and remains uniform in its activities can fulfill its mission and duty and maintain its intrinsic nature generation after generation.

Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership also makes it possible to ceaselessly strengthen and develop the party as a revolutionary party with invincible combat capabilities and leadership.

The party is the headquarters of the revolution and is the backbone of the social and political organic body. Only by strengthening its combat capabilities and leadership can the party function and play its role properly.

In order to strengthen the party's combat capabilities and leadership, it is essential is to firmly achieve unity and cohesion within the entire party's ideology and will, with the leader at the center. The party is a group of those revolutionary comrades who espouse the same idea and concept and struggle together for the common cause. Only the party that maintains ironclad unity and cohesion can become a powerful party with invincible combat capabilities and leadership.

Unity and cohesion of the party are guaranteed by the monolithic idea and leadership. Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership enables the party to thoroughly arm itself with the leader's idea and to be dominated only by that idea. It also enables party members to maintain their loyalty to the leader as a revolutionary faith and duty, thus making the unity and cohesion of the party most solid and vital.

Only when the monolithic idea and leadership are guaranteed can all anti-party ideological trends and factional elements be overcome and the party's political and ideological unity and purity be firmly guaranteed.

The party's combat capabilities and leadership are guaranteed by revolutionary discipline. Only through ironclad discipline, through which all act as one under the monolithic leadership of the leader, can the combat capabilities of the party be strengthened invincibly.

Revolutionary discipline, through which all act as one in the party under the monolithic leadership of the leader, can be established only by guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership. Guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership enables all party organizations and members to arm themselves with the leader's idea and to think and act by using it as a yardstick. This also enables them to act as one according to the leader's idea and his will and to settle all important matters in party work and activities according to only the leader's decision, thus making it possible to establish in the party a revolutionary discipline with which all act as one under the monolithic leadership of the leader.

Ever since the first day of its founding, our party has always regarded the task of guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership as a basic part of the party's structure and activity, and our party has persistently struggled to accomplish this task.

The work which the great leader published on 25 May in 1967 is very important in our party's struggle to guarantee the monolithic idea and leadership. The work uniquely elucidates the essence and inevitability of the task to establish the party's monolithic ideological system and comprehensively shows the principles, methods, and tasks by which the monolithic idea and leadership are guaranteed. The work, which elucidates specific tasks designed to improve the content of the party's propaganda and help it fully contribute to establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, is an immortal banner which has shown the way to a new revolutionary turn in our party's history of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system.

Since the publication of the work, the task of guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership has been further deepened, and our party has become able to achieve unity and cohesion on a new stage based on the idea and leadership of the leader.

Thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a fundamental turn has been effected in our party's struggle to guarantee the monolithic idea and leadership. By publishing historic documents for the brilliant embodiment of the great leader's chuche-oriented party construction idea and theory, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly established the ideological and theoretical system for the establishment of the party's monolithic ideological system and energetically led the task to firmly guarantee the monolithic idea and leadership in the party.

Today, as a result of our party's wise leading of the task of guaranteeing the monolithic idea and leadership under the slogan of permeating the society with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideological system has been firmly established in the party.

Under the party's leadership, indoctrination on party policy and the revolutionary tradition, socialism, and patriotism has been vigorously conducted along the road shown by the great leader's classical works. As a result of this, the entire party has become dominated only by the chuche idea. Only the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the chuche idea, is dominant in our party and all party members and working people have taken the chuche idea as their flesh and blood and think and act only according to the chuche idea.

The firm stand through which all the people know no other ideas aside from the chuche idea has been firmly established in the party, and only chuche-oriented belief prevails in the party. Thus, the unity and cohesion of the party have been firmly achieved based on our party's monolithic idea, the chuche idea.

By way of the struggle to guarantee monolithic leadership, the party's monolithic leadership has been firmly established. An invariable work system, under which the party's line, policy, decisions, and directives are swiftly conveyed to the party cadres and members and to the working people, and under which they unconditionally accept and thoroughly implement the party's line and policy, has been established within the party.

At the same time, the centralized system of discipline and order, under which important basic matters are swiftly brought to the party center and are settled according to the party center's decision, has been perfectly established.

As a result, a perfect system, in which all act as one in the party according to the great leader's and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideas and intent, has been established, and unanimity in the party's actions has been completely guaranteed.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to guarantee the monolithic idea and leadership, our party has been strengthened and developed as a powerful party which has achieved a single-minded unity under which all in the party are united around the leader based on a single ideology and act as one. At the same time, our party has been strengthened as a chuche-type revolutionary party that brilliantly maintains the chuche bloodline.

Our party is united and held together by a single ideology and around a single core and all act as one within the party. This is precisely our party's proud countenance. If the party is unity, the people will unite. And if the party is powerful, the people can become powerful. Our party is united, cohesive, and powerful. Therefore, our people, who have firmly united around the party, are also powerful.

In our country, the leader, party, and people have been firmly united as a social and political organic body and a powerful main force of the revolution has been firmly formed.

Strengthening the party itself is not an objective but a means to strengthening the main force of the revolution and to vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction. The party has been strengthened and developed and, as a result, the main force of the revolution has been made as firm as a rock. In turn, the socialist cause is being vigorously accelerated in our country.

Our people are the people who breathe and act together with the party. At the same time, they are the people who have an iron will and who will unconditionally do anything, if desired by the party. The slogan "We will do, if the party decides," which our people today shout with all their heart, clearly shows the ideological and spiritual mettle of our people who follow the party. It is precisely because of this revolutionary faith and the iron will of our people that a great victory is being won in carrying out the socialist cause.

The establishment of a perfect system, under which the entire party and society think and act only according to a single idea, is a precious gain won in developing the party and in carrying out the socialist cause, and it is the brilliant fruition of our party's wise leadership exercised to guarantee the monolithic idea and leadership.

By advancing along the road shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classical work published on 25 May 1967, our party and people have won great victories and successes in party construction, in its activities, and in socialist construction.

The party is a guide for socialist and communist society, and the work of strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically must be conducted generation after generation. By continuing to thoroughly implement the ideological and theoretical lines elucidated by the work, we must continue to strengthen our party as a chuche-type revolutionary party and to vigorously accelerate the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Increase Seen This Year in Iron, Steel Output

SK1406221590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The Songjin Steel Complex, a large iron and steel production base of Korea, is boosting its production.

In a little more than five months of this year the complex has increased its gross industrial output value, 22.3 percent, steel output 62. 8 percent and rolled steel output 48.3 percent as against the same period last year.

The May 17 plant in charge of the preceding processes of production has scaled down the norm of raw material consumption per ton of iron by 10 percent while boosting output 20 percent by introducing a pulverising process.

Steel Shop No. 3 has lifted productivity 10 percent while saving large quantities of raw and other materials, by building a continuous roughing mill and energetically pressing ahead with production.

The workers of the rolling process raised the actual extraction rate of rolled steel 1.2 percent, keeping production on a high level.

Editorial Stresses Light Industry Revolution

SK1506090090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 9 Jun 90

[NODONG SINMUN 9 June editorial: "Let Us Effect New Turns in the Production of People's Consumer Goods by Kindling High Flames in the Light Industry Revolution"]

[Text] Now, the entire country is brimming over with great happiness following the respectful reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Republic. There is a heightened militant atmosphere to thoroughly carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader in his historic policy speech.

At this magnificent time, when everyone throughout the country is filled with great national pride and confidence and is vigorously accelerating the new grand forward movement of the 1990's, we recently had the honor of witnessing the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "On Thoroughly Carrying Out the Light Industry Revolution." The letter, "On Thoroughly Carrying Out the Light Industry Revolution," which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent to the participants of the national light industry conference, provides programmatic guidance to which functionaries and the working people of all sectors and domains of the national economy, including light industry fields, should firmly hold fast to thoroughly carry out the party's light industry policy.

Because the work gives complete answers to theoretical and practical questions arising in carrying out the light industry revolution, it fully enjoyed our people's support as soon as it was published.

Functionaries within the light industry fields, the working class, all party members, and the working people, all of whom had the honor of witnessing the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work, are now brimming over with endless emotion and joy. In addition, they are filled with a renewed fighting spirit and confidence and brimming over with the burning verve of firm will to thoroughly carry out the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work, "On Thoroughly Carrying Out the Light Industry Revolution," has embodied the proud success engendered by our people in the past in developing light industry under the leadership of the party and the leader. In addition, it has given concrete, principled answers to questions arising from the increasingly rapid development of light industry, including questions on the nature and significance of the light industry revolution.

The work is a programmatic document that has brilliantly paved the way for effecting great turns in the production of people's consumer goods by thoroughly carrying out the light industry revolution. Also, it is a hopeful milestone designed to raise our people's material and cultural life onto a high level in keeping with socialist demands. The work is also a militant banner which vigorously arouses all of our people to carry out the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

Since the work was published, our people, from the standpoint of chuche, have been able to more properly settle general problems of light industry construction. Our people have settled these problems in our own style, in conformity with our country's specific situation and our people's desire. Furthermore, our people have acquired clearer guidance, which is capable of effecting new turns in the people's consumer goods by way of an epoch-making development of light industry in conformity with the developing reality.

Embodied in the work is our party's will to provide our people with a more affluent and more cultural life, which is in keeping with our people's socialist nature and demands, and to highly display the advantages of socialism in our country.

Thanks to its basic spirit, this document constantly and greatly captivates and influences our people's hearts, thereby giving them enormous courage and confidence. The document also vigorously inspires the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to carry out the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

It is inevitable that the people's demand for consumer goods will increase every day while socialist construction is being swiftly carried out and their standard of living is being enhanced. In the document, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il opened a broad road to thoroughly implement the light industry revolution according to the demands of the developing reality.

As elucidated in the document, the light industry revolution put forward by the party is a worthwhile revolution, which will enable our people to enjoy a better life by easily ensuring their independent and creative life. The document described the light industry revolution's key task as being one to smoothly ensure the people's demand for consumer goods by effectively utilizing, expanding, and strengthening the existing foundation for light industry. This should be done by accelerating the modernization of light industry plants and by raising the nation's light industry onto a new and higher stage.

The document also outlined basic tasks for implementing the light industry revolution, such as producing a large quantity of consumer goods, increasing various kinds of consumer goods and improving their quality, accelerating the modernization of light industry, waging the production of consumer goods as a mass movement by more rapidly developing local industry, and actively supporting light industry in each and every sector of the national economy.

One of the most important tasks facing our party and people today is the vigorous struggle to accomplish the tasks advanced by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his document by highly upholding it.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: All functionaries and workers in the light industry sector should effect a decisive turn in developing the nation's light industry by thoroughly carrying out the light industry revolution with heightened pride and honor as they work in this sector, which is important for promoting the people's standard of living.

When carrying out the party's policy on the light industry revolution, an important duty is to keenly understand the ideas, theory, and essence of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic document, "On thoroughly implementing the light industry revolution," by deeply studying it.

Unless one thoroughly understands the party's ideas and intentions, one cannot correctly carry out any task. By thoroughly establishing the conscious and revolutionary trait of studying, all functionaries and workers should be keenly aware of the document's essence and all the ideas contained within it, as well as its methods of implementation. Thus, they should use their study of the document as a means to provide a mighty weapon for practice. In particular, all functionaries and workers in the light industry sector, who are in charge of producing people's consumer goods, should raise the people's standard of living onto a higher plane by increasing the production of consumer goods. They should study the document in depth by concentrating their interest on understanding our party's firm intention to glorify the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system, as well as the wise nature of our party's leadership.

Study is designed for practice in the end. Cherishing the lofty revolutionary spirit and combat capability, all functionaries and workers should thoroughly implement tasks put forward by the document. The lofty revolutionary spirit and combat capability are important traits that our functionaries and workers should rightly cherish. With a lofty revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, all functionaries and workers should demonstrate a sense of boundless devotion and unequalled heroism in implementing the policy on light industry revolution put forward by the party, just as they did during the period of great chollima upsurge.

Today, functionaries and workers in the light industry sector should demonstrate their sense of loyalty to the party and the leader by struggling to effect a new upsurge in production of consumer goods by thoroughly implementing the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

While cherishing a burning loyalty to the party and to the leader, all functionaries and workers in the light industry sector should make every effort to resolve with their own strength all problems encountered in the course of carrying out the light industry revolution by highly demonstrating a firm revolutionary stand of self-reliance in order to resolve everything through their own strength, even if the higher echelons do not supply the necessities, although it would be better if the higher echelons did supply them.

When we highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with firm faith and the indomitable spirit of struggle to carry out whatever is decided by the party, everyone can be a creator of exploits and a banner-holder of innovation in implementing the party's policy on the light industry revolution.

When thoroughly implementing the light industry revolution, an important task is to vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution. As indicated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the present era is the time of science and technology. Only when priority is given to developing science and technology within the light industry sector can the workers be emancipated rapidly from difficult and arduous labor and can the production of consumer goods be rapidly increased through the effective utilization of the nation's resources and the strengthening of self-reliance of light industry.

All problems concerning the acceleration of modernization of light industry by heightening the struggle to increase production and conservation and the rapid development of productivity are, to a great extent, dependent upon the development of technology. While cherishing the correct outlook on technological revolution, functionaries of light industry sector should vigorously wage a struggle to renovate backward facilities and production processes, as well as future production courses, into advanced ones.

Thus, they should enhance the level of technological equipment in light industry plants and actively realize the comprehensive mechanization, automation, computerization, and robotization of production. In particular, functionaries should firmly assume the outlook that implementation of technological revolution is a lifeline in socialist economic construction, and they should carry out economic activities by giving priority to the issue of technological development.

The light industry sector should encourage scientists, technicians, and producers to put forward a greater number of technological innovation plans and rationalization plans by properly carrying out the work in conjunction with scientists and technicians and by vigorously waging the mass technological innovation movement.

An urgent requirement for the successful implementation of the party's policy for light industry revolution is to effectively utilize the production foundation already extant within the light industry sector and to constantly improve enterprise management according to the demands of the Taean work system. All plants and enterprises within the light industry sector should strengthen the collective guidance of the party committee in compliance with the demands of the Taean work system, and they should concretely implement economic organizational work according to actual conditions. Therefore, they should fully organize and mobilize the zeal and creative energies of the producer masses.

In particular, they should see to it that constant innovations and upsurges are registered in production of people's consumer goods by properly managing facilities and manpower. At the same time, the independent profit system should be properly implemented and the daily production and financial summing-up system—the popular financial management system created by our party—should be strengthened so that enterprise management and the nation's upkeep are carried out in a frugal and earnest manner.

The ideas of men decide everything. When the masses' ideology is inspired, there is nothing in this world that people cannot accomplish. Party organizations and functionaries of light industry sector should inspire the zeal of producers to the maximum through vigorous political work and personal examples.

Party organizations and functionaries should deeply explain and inculcate dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document, "On thoroughly Implementing the Light Industry Revolution," among the masses so that they clearly realize the basic idea and spirit of the document, as well as the tasks and measures for implementing the light industry revolution.

Party organizations should help and lead the functionaries of the light industry sector so that they devote everything they have to thoroughly implementing the light industry revolution by cherishing a lofty loyalty to the party and to the leader as genuine servants of the people.

At the same time, provincial, municipal and county party committees should always pay close attention to the work of local industrial plants and should extend party-level support and assistance. It is our party's firm resolution to fully answer the question of the people's consumer goods in compliance with the wishes and demands of the popular masses and in the shortest period of time by vigorously waging the light industry revolution.

Because of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the might of the popular masses, who are firmly united with the party and the leader, and because of the light industry sector's firm existing foundation, we can effect a new turn in implementing the light industry revolution of the nineties by merely resolving to do so.

All functionaries and members of the working class in the light industry sector, as well as all party members and workers, should effect a decisive turn in the production of the people's consumer goods by vigorously carrying out the light industry revolution and by upholding the intentions and decisions of the party. Let us continue to accelerate the grand march movement of the nineties!

Success of Light Industry Production Recounted

SK1606000690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The light industry of Korea has been turned into a comprehensive production base of consumer goods which has textile, foodstuff, daily necessities industries and all other sectors, said Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, at a recent national light industrial conference.

There are hundreds of central large light industrial factories including the Pyongyang textile combine, the Kusong textile mill, the Hamhung woolen textile mill and the Pyongyang cornstarch factory and thousands of local industrial factories in Korea.

They massproduce all light industrial goods from fabrics and shoes to all kinds of nutritious foodstuffs, household goods, goods for cultural use, school things, and electronic daily necessities.

The light industry of Korea which began with the production of pencils made rapid progress in the post-war period.

A signal success was registered in this field since the June, 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which discussed the tasks to extensively develop large-size central light industry and minor local industry.

Scores of central large light industrial factories and some 2,000 local industrial factories made their appearance in one year or more after the plenary meeting.

More than 20 foodstuff, textile and soy bean factories which feed on local raw materials have been built in each city and county to satisfactorily meet the demand of localities for light industrial goods.

A large cornstarch factory was built in each province and many foodstuff factories including the Pyongyang flour-processing combine, the Pyongyang children's foodstuff factory, and the Pungchon fruit processing factory built in the 60s and 70s.

The Anju orlon spinning mill, the Wonsan beer factory, the Samjiyon soft drink factory, and other large industrial establishments and scores of local industrial factories were erected in the 1980s when industrial construction was conducted on a large scale.

The powerful light industry in Korea is now creditably guaranteeing such many popular measures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic as the universal compulsory free education, free medical care, sanatorium and health resort at state expense.

Light Industry Workers Hold Meetings on Tasks

SK1806120790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—Workers of light industrial factories including the Pyongyang textile combine, the Mangyongdae knitware mill, the Pyongsong elastic cord factory and the Kaesong machine building plant held meetings of employees to implement the highly important tasks set forth by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his letter to the participants in the national light industrial conference and vowed to effect an epochal turn in the production of consumer goods through a revolution in light industry.

The reporters and speakers stressed that the letter "On Thoroughly Carrying Out the Revolution in Light Industry" is a highly important guideline clarifying the way of effecting a great turn in the production of consumer goods and a new milestone in lifting our people's material and cultural living standard to a higher stage to meet the requirements of socialism.

They called for developing the nation's light industry to a new higher stage through a vigorous drive in hearty response to the party's policy of effecting a revolution in light industry.

They laid stress on producing large quantities of various high-quality consumer goods for the betterment of the people's living by raising the level of modernization of production processes with the rockfirm faith that once the party is determined, we can carry anything out.

Chemical Fiber Output Steadily Increases

SK1806050190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA)—The chemical fibre output is on a steady increase at industrial establishments under the ministry of chemical industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the recent ten days of this month its daily output jumped 15 percent above that in the like period of the previous month, or 30 percent up on the same period last year.

The February 8 vinalon complex has increased vinalon output 18 percent above the same time last month.

The Chongjin chemical fibre complex has mobilized all reserves and possibilities to the maximum to sharply boost production. It has lifted this month the staple fibre output two times and rayon yarn 1.4 times as against last year.

Robot Exhibition Continues in Pyongyang

SK1506115690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The national exhibition of robots made by three-revolution teams is open at the Pyongyang indoor stadium from April amid the interests of the people.

On display there are some of the 1,490 robots and 1,700 electronic and automatic elements and apparatuses of 600 kinds out of those developed and manufactured in two years and more by students who are active as three-revolution team members in various domains of the national economy in cooperation with workers and technicians.

On show at the exhibition divided into wings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and an element and apparatus room are carrier robots, a precision castings covering robot, a numerical control coordinate press and other robots of machine and metal industries, and a bleaching powder packing carrier robot, high-frequency heat treatment service robot and other robots ensuring an efficient and easy performance in chemical industry and other domains.

A robot for cleaning outer walls of passenger coaches and other robots to modernize railway transport and those of light industry, fisheries, agriculture, public health and other domains are on display.

Displayed at the element and apparatus room are new electronic and automatic elements and apparatuses.

Deep Boring Machines Increase Tunneling Speed

SK1606110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—Workers in different parts of Korea are extending great help to the Musan mining complex in producing 10 million tons of iron headings for the present and 15 million tons in future.

The Yongsong general bureau of machine industry sent to it a large-size crusher which will contribute to increasing the production of iron headings.

This machine is capable of crushing several hundred tons of ores an hour.

The Nakwon machine complex produced new-type "August 19 youth" revolving deep-boring machines and sent them to the mining complex.

The deep-boring machines will help increase the speed of tunneling, with their dust-absorbing and oil pressure systems remodelled.

Encouraged by this assistance, the miners of Musan are these days making vigorous efforts to increase production.

South Korea

South Welcomes North's Proposal To Resume Talks

SK2006094090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea proposed to South Korea Wednesday that two forums of inter-Korean talks, both unilaterally called off by Pyongyang, be resumed later this month and in mid-July, respectively, a government spokesman said. A high-ranking government official immediately welcomed the North's proposal.

"We would like to accept the North's proposal as we have abided by the principles that we would resume dialogue with the North. But we think the timetable of the meetings may be adjusted because we have too few days to go before the meeting," he said.

In a telephone message, the North offered to meet South Korean representatives for the seventh preliminary contact for South-North high ranking political and military talks on June 28 and for the 11th meeting of parliamentarians from both sides, the spokesman said. The proposal came only one week after the North rejected South Korea's calls for resumed talks, angrily reacting to South Korean President No Tae-u's meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and is thus seen as an abrupt shift in its policy toward Seoul.

The message was addressed to Rep. Chae Mun-sik, a former National Assembly speaker and the South's chief delegate to the parliamentary meeting, and to Song Han-ho, vice minister of the National Unification Board and chief delegate to the preliminary contact for political and military talks. Northern chief delegates Chon Kum-chol and Paek Nam-chun said in the message, according to the official, that they had decided to resume talks with the South "out of their sincere hope to achieve peace and unification through dialogue although the South still has a different understanding and viewpoint on bilateral talks and unification."

In February, Pyongyang unilaterally announced the suspension of all inter-Korean talks at the truce village of Panmunjom in protest against annual South Korea-U.S. Joint military exercises called, "Team Spirit." The latest meeting of parliamentarians was held on January 24 and that of the preliminary contact for the proposed political and military talks between prime ministers from both sides on January 31.

The North still accused South Korea in the message of trying to perpetuate the division of the peninsula. The abrupt shift in the North's attitude may be seen as a tactical attempt to convert responsibility for the suspension of the talks to South Korea, the official said. The inter-Korean talks also include those between Red Cross officials for the reunion of the separated families from the divided Koreas. But the North failed to mention the Red Cross talks in the telephone message.

Editorial: Vigilance on North's Nuclear Weapons

SK2006125090 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Rumor That North Korea Is Going To Have Nuclear Weapons—Its Double-Dealing Strategy Needs Our Vigilance"]

[Text] A report from London and Hong Kong on 17 June that North Korea is going to have nuclear weapons within six months greatly shocks and concerns us. If this report turns out to be true, it will inevitably pose a great threat not only to the Korean peninsula, where an atmosphere of detente and disarmament appears to be in the offing, but also to the political situation in East Asia as a whole, not to mention that it could have harmful effects on both. Moreover, if this is true, we should review our arms control policy as a matter of course, while it could also have an immediate effect on Japan's military buildup.

What we must be particularly vigilant against at this juncture is North Korea's double-dealing strategy. Although North Korea has recently presented to the South a conciliatory face, it has been quickening the development of formidable nuclear weapons behind a veil of proposals for disarmament and peace. According to an analysis of photographs taken by French and U.S. satellites, North Korea is believed to be capable of producing at least one nuclear weapon a year with the plutonium extracted from the spent uranium fuel at the research nuclear reactor in Yongbyon which has been in operation since 1984. Military experts believe that if North Korea has received technical assistance for producing nuclear weapons from East Germany and Romania, then it will be able to produce nuclear weapons within a short period of time. This theory is backed by the fact that North Korea has already deployed in areas close to the frontline improved, Soviet-made Scud-B missiles, which are thought to be capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

These new ballistic missiles have all of South Korea within their range. Furthermore, the problem is that North Korea last 31 May proposed disarmament talks with the South in a very active peace offensive, calling for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, for the signing of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, and for reducing armed forces below the level of 100,000 in both the North and South. We should remember our past experience and should be very careful and vigilant in responding to such proposals. Shortly before carrying out its southward invasion during the 25 June Korean war, North Korea was perfectly prepared to attack and then surprised the South with a peace offensive by proposing to hold North-South talks before carrying out the attack. It also proposed to hold talks with the South shortly before attempting to strike Chongwadae in 1968.

Each and every time, we have fallen victim to such double-dealing strategies. Experts around the world say that given the progress made in North Korea's nuclear development, it may be too late to apply brakes to its nuclear development, even if North Korea signs the nuclear safeguards accord. Why is North Korea developing its nuclear weapons in such a hurry?

First, North Korea seems to have realized that given the economic capabilities of the North and South, the South will have military strength far superior to its own in a few years and that the best and simplest way of coping with it will be the development of nuclear weapons of its own.

Second, North Korea seems to think that once it has its nuclear weapons, it could force the United States to come to negotiations over the issue of withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, its ultimate goal, as well as the removal of nuclear weapons that the United States has neither admitted nor denied having in the South.

Third, North Korea may seek to convince its reliable followers in the South that its strength is rising, not diminishing, and encourage them to continue to support North Korea. North Korea has not yet abandoned its ultimate goal of "liberating South Korea by force." All this shows that North Korea is bent on acquiring nuclear weapons in order to have the upper hand in negotiations with the South over the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and in disarmament talks as well.

What we must do at this juncture is, first, fully mobilize our diplomatic effort in order to drive home the point as was discussed in the first Korean-Soviet summit talks, that North Korea's acquisition of nuclear weapons will jeopardize peace on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia and then to persuade the countries throughout the world to keep North Korea from getting nuclear weapons. Second, we must, without fail, make the topic of North Korea's nuclear weapons a precondition in our still-emerging arms control proposal to North Korea and stress the point that if North Korea pushes through the production of nuclear weapons, there is no point in continuing arms control negotiations or disarmament talks. The Korean peninsula is a place very sensitive and weak regarding nuclear weapons. We are very much concerned about this and, therefore, should be vigilant against North Korea's double-dealing strategy.

Empty Fishing Boats Found Adrift, Towed by Navy

SK2006023090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 90 p 19

[By reporter Yi Hyo-chae from Kanghwa]

[Text] Between 0830 and 1030 on the morning of 19 June, the Navy spotted five motorless North Korean fishing boats drifting in waters off Kanghwa, Kanghwa County, Kyonggi Province. These five- to 10-ton fishing boats are believed to have drifted from North Korea because of heavy rain. One of them was towed by the Navy and another was anchored at the place where it had been spotted, while still another sank while being towed.

The other two are still drifting in the middle of Demilitarized Zone.

A North Korean flag was found in the boat that was towed and it had the marking "Hambuk 4-Su" on its left hull. Also found on the boat were two sets of fishing nets, three blankets, and a blue parka.

Anti-Kim Il-song Activities Growing in North

SK2006034090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 90 p 12

["North Korean News" column by reporter O Tae-chin]

[Excerpts] The recent remarks made in Seoul by Dr. Brucan, a Romanian dissident leader who said that "there are anti-Kim Il-song forces in North Korea," are attracting people's attention in connection with the changes on the Korean peninsula and in the communist camp. [passage omitted]

Despite North Korea's thorough control over its people, who are forced to blindly obey Kim Il-song's monolithic system, dissident moves, both large and small, have occurred in North Korea, and this year more unusual incidents, which have come one after another, are straining the North Korean authorities' nerves. Although these moves are not strong enough to shake its system yet, the following anti-Kim incidents in North Korea have been revealed through various sources.

According to the information authorities, there was a student demonstration calling for democratization in a college in Pyongyang early this year, with leaflets and graffiti seen in the streets, thus showing the spread of the "East European reform syndrome." The leaflets scattered in Pyongyang streets contained such phrases as "The fall of Ceausescu resulted from the people's sagging standard of living," and "Poland and Hungary are taking sides with South Korea," thereby urging North Korea to reform and open up.

Immediately after this incident, North Korea set aside the third Sunday of each month as a "college students' day" to intensify ideological indoctrination, and the North assigned one public security official to every 1,000 college students to watch their moves. North Korea dispersed the students who had been recalled from their studies in the East European countries and sent them them to schools and cooperative farms in provincial areas, assigning individual watchmen to them to prevent the East European camp's "new thought" from "contaminating" the residents. [passage omitted]

Despite efforts to maintain surveillance over the Army by Kim Il-song and his son, attempts to assassinate Kim Il-song have continued up until recently. A foreign press report from Pyongyang in April of last year, said, citing a local source, that some anti-Kim soldiers attempted to assassinate Kim Il-song twice in 1987. The bullet fired at Kim Il-song missed him, killing a member of Kim's security forces. Five of the Army cadres involved sought political asylum in China after this incident, according to the foreign press report. [passage omitted]

To maintain his one-man rule, Kim Il-song classified North Korean residents as falling into 51 categories that comprise three larger groups. He classified 27 percent of the residents as belonging to an anti-party reactionary group, thoroughly discriminating them from jobs, fair treatment, and marriage. This percentage grew to this size because this discrimination has been extended to the families of "reactionaries," as well as having been meted out during the many years of intraparty strife and purges. Although these people cannot put themselves into action under the North Korean authorities' rigid control, they remain a potential dissident group. Dissident feelings among reasonable intellectuals, such as students who have studied abroad and technocrats, must be increasing.

North Korea has been imposing a closed control policy that runs counter to the trend of the times, but it may find it difficult to totally stop its people from opening their eyes.

Government To Pay for Relocation of U.S. Bases

SK2006094790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—the South Korean Government reaffirmed in an inter-ministerial meeting Wednesday that it will shoulder the entire cost of moving the U.S. military base in downtown Seoul to the countryside, government sources said. A memorandum of agreement is likely to be exchanged between the two allies in a four-man conference to be held before Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the 8th U.S. Army, departs on Tuesday. Menetrey is leaving after three years in command here.

The conference will be attended by South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun, U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg and Menetrey.

According to sources present at the inter-ministerial meeting, the government has worked out measures to curb speculation in the Yongsan area where the U.S. Army is located now.

The U.S. Army golf course in Yongsan compound will be turned into a public park under the jurisdiction of Seoul city and U.S. Army personnel will use a new course in Namhansansong, northwest of Seoul, whose construction will be completed within this year, the sources said. Relocation will take some 10 years and the cost is estimated at 300 million U.S. dollars, Defense Minister Yi said Tuesday. Seoul and Washington have a basic agreement that Korea will purchase the land and pay for construction of a new base, while the United States will bear the base's maintenance costs, he said.

Agreement on relocation was reached on May 3 last year, but exchange of a memorandum was deferred due to differences over who would pay for the move.

Gregg Says U.S. Silence on Kwangju 'Mistake'

SK2006032190 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 90 p 5

[Article by Reporter Chin Chang-nip]

[Text] A diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Korea on 13 June said that the U.S. Government has moved away from its policy to remain silent on the Kwangju democratization struggles maintained during the past 10 years to the policy of actively expressing its will, and that the policy held to in the past originated from misjudgment.

The diplomat also noted that such a change in the U.S. Government policy appeared in the recent remarks of U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gregg and the U.S. letter sent to the National Coalition for Democratic Movement [Chonminnyon] in the form of reply to questions raised by Chonminnyon. Ambassador Gregg said "the U.S. Government's long silence on the Kwangju issue was a mistake."

The diplomat said that the South side's chief delegate to the North-South Military Armistice Commission [MAC] meetings, presently a U.S. military officer, can legally be replaced with a Korean officer.

The U.S. Government's policy change on the Kwangju incident and its position on replacing the chief delegate to MAC meetings revealed by a diplomat at the U.S. Embassy are as follows:

Kwangju Democratization Struggles

The U.S. Government has changed its policy hitherto maintained of keeping silent on Kwangju to positively and openly expressing its position. The U.S. Government admits that it pursued the policy of remaining silent by misjudgment. It was the U.S. Government's report on the Kwangju issue published last year that provided a turning point for making such a policy change.

In 1988, the U.S. State Department organized a research group consisting of historians on the Kwangju issue. They analyzed all documentary records available since the Kwangju incident in May 1980, and reviewed the U.S. Government's position and the propriety of its posture in dealing with the issue. Their report pointed out that the U.S. Government's attitude of keeping silent failed to contribute to calming down the problems between Korea and the United States over the Kwangju issue, and that maintaining silence stems from misjudgment.

Following this report, U.S. Ambassador to Korea Gregg said, "the U.S. Government's long silence on the Kwangju issue was a mistake."

The State Department decided to keep silent on the Kwangju incident on the basis that the incident was a Korean affair and the United States had no responsibility and that it decided to take a high road in diplomatic activities with Korea. The State Department believed that if everything should be disputed—calling what's right right and what's wrong wrong—between Korea and the United States and between the states, in particular, the matter might be turned in a "dirty" direction.

The basic position followed by the State Department was as follows:

—The Kwangju incident was essentially an internal affair of Korea, in which Koreans massacred Koreans.

—At that time, there was not a single American in Kwangju.

—When the 31st Division stationed in Kwangju moved into Kwangju to suppress demonstrations, the division, without receiving instructions from the United Nations Command which had operational control over it, moved military units with unilateral notice that it was "moving troops," and subsequently it was impossible for the U.S. Forces Korea (UNC) to take any preventive measures. Therefore, the United States has no responsibility.

The State Department believed that the Korean people, with high political awareness and education standards, would realize , as time went by, the truth that the United States had no responsibility for the Kwangju tragedy. However, as time went by, amid the silence maintained by the U.S. Government, even some Korean intellectuals who "trusted the United States" began to believe the assertions that the United States was involved in the Kwangju incident which at first were put forward only by dissidents and some student activists.

In view of this, the U.S. Government has decided to positively face this issue.

The Issue of Replacing Chief Delegate to the MAC Meeting

As clearly stated in the Nunn-Warner Amendment, operational control over the Korean armed forces will be gradually transferred to Korea in the next 10 years.

As for replacing the present U.S. chief delegate to the MAC at Panmunjom with a Korean officer, there are no particular procedural or legal problems. The U.S. Government has had lawyers closely review the organization of delegates to the Armistice Commission. As a result, it reached the conclusion that there is no legal flaw in appointing a Korean officer as chief delegate. The reason is that the UNC commander is empowered to appoint the chief delegate.

Some maintain that a Korean military officer cannot be appointed chief delegate to the Armistice Commission because Korea is not a member of the United Nations. However, a conclusion has been reached that this also poses no particular problem.

North Korea might raise objections to the qualification of a Korean officer as chief delegate and might refuse to appear at the conference table. But we believe North Korea will change its negative attitude in due course. It was the North Korean side that first demanded the resumption of talks whenever the armistice conference was ruptured in the past.

North Korea only asks to hold a MAC meeting when it needs to launch a propaganda attack against the United States. Therefore, even if a South Korean military officer proceeds to the Panmunjom Armistice Commission meeting as chief delegate, North Korean delegates will eventually appear in the meeting.

The Armistice Commission conference has been known as a place where the North Korean side unilaterally uses violent language particularly in the case of a meeting between the chief delegates. Accordingly, the Armistice Commission conference has been a nonproductive propaganda arena. One of the reasons North Korea uses violent language may be that the South side's chief delegate has been an American general.

If a Korean general heads the delegation in the talks, delegates of both North and South of Korea, "a country of good manners in the Orient," will certainly use polite language.

KFTA Charges Unfair U.S. Trade Practice

SK1906081090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—The Korea Foreign Traders Association (KFTA), turning around frequent U.S. charges that South Korea engages in unfair trade practices, said Tuesday that unfair U.S. practices far exceed anything ever done by Korea. The private organization of 21,996 companies accused the United States of singling out Korea, sharply raising tariffs on 86 Korean exports last year. In an unprecedentedly systematic attack on Korea's top trading partner, KFTA released documentation on U.S. trade practices to Korean participants in the Korea-U.S. business conference just before the meeting completed its two-day run.

The United States, which Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun on Monday called a hot-bed of protectionist sentiment, has sought to protect its industry by making unreasonable demands regarding marks of origin and import procedures, and by unfair application of the anti-dumping code, KFTA said in the release.

Tariffs on Korean-made men's coats were raised from 4 percent to 30 percent, on leather bags from 5.3 percent to 20 percent, and on footwear from 12.5 percent to 48 percent. Such sharp increases are in direct violation of Article 2 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), KFTA charged.

KFTA said the United States often delays customs clearance of Korean goods by making unreasonable requests concerning marks of origin. A maker of spectacle frames on which the origin mark was "Korea" was told it should be "Frame Korea," and a firm supplying women's slacks was told the belts in the slacks also had to be marked "Korea," KFTA said.

It said these practices were unfairly applied only to Korea and that they violated GATT Article 9, which stipulates, "the difficulties and inconveniences which such measures may cause to the commerce and industry of exporting countries should be reduced to a minimum." The United States asked Korean exporters to answer as many as 25 questions concerning the design and manufacturing methods of footwear, violating GATT Article 8, which demands minimum procedures and papers for customs clearance, KFTA said.

In violation of GATT's anti-dumping code, the United States calculates the dumping margin of many light industrial products such as acrylic sweaters to benefit the domestic industry, KFTA said.

It is the first time a Korean institution as powerful as KFTA has made such a detailed accusation of unjust doings by the nation's strongest ally. The attack signals a new offensive in the trade war. Korea's share of the U.S. market dropped last year for the first time in the 1980s to 4.2 percent, from a peak of 4.6 percent in 1988.

Signs abound that it is headed further down. During the first two months, the rate fell to 3.8 percent. Korea's exports to the United States dropped 2.2 percent last year, while imports of U.S. goods rose 7.5 percent.

Nearly 90 business executives and government officials of the two nations discussed trade friction and government policies at the third Korea-U.S. business conference amid growing speculation that the discord was about to worsen.

Poll on U.S. Forces, Northern Policy, Security

SK2006122890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The vast majority of south Koreans are opposed to immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces and are in support of holding nuclear weapons in the south.

Most south Korean blamed north Korea for the outbreak of the Korean War (1950-53) and believe the south's "northern policies" are conducive to easing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The Institute of Asian Studies (IAS) questioned 2,300 randomly selected men and women over 19 years of age across Korea for the survey commissioned by the Information Ministry.

The poll shows that 83.9 percent were against the withdrawal of U.S. forces and 62.8 percent were in support of holding a nuclear arsenal in the south for self-defense.

As to the northern policies announced by President No Tae-u in a bid to improve relations with socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union and China, 77.8 percent replied that the diplomatic initiative is contributing toward peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

The poll also showed that 59.2 percent of the young generation failed to understand correctly about the Korean War that broke out with the sudden invasion of the south by north Korea on June 25, 1950.

About 53.6 percent of the polled admitted that they were not well aware of the atrocities committed by the north Korean Communists against south Koreans during the Korean War.

As to prime factors for national security, political stability came first with 37.3 percent, followed by economic development (29.5 percent), inter-Korea dialogue (13.5 percent) and beefing up military strength (11.3 percent).

On the issue of pulling out U.S. forces from Korea, only 15.9 percent said that immediate withdrawal is desirable whereas 63.6 percent said they (U.S. forces) should stay here until reunification of the nation. The survey also showed that 62.8 percent of the polled were in support of continuing the Korea-U.S. Team Spirit military exercise whereas 33.1 percent were against the exercise, demanding its immediate suspension.

Ideological confrontation was cited as the major reasons standing in the way of national unification (34 percent) whereas north Korea's unchanging attitude to communize the south (31.1 percent) came next. The majority of the polled (62 percent) said that cooperation of the major world powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula is vital for realization of unification citing the United States (38.8 percent), United Nations (38 percent) and Soviet Union (14.8 percent) as the most important arbitrators.

The survey also found that the vast majority of south Koreans wanted normalization of Seoul-Moscow relations saying diplomatic relations are necessary for economic reasons (73.9 percent), reasons conducive to national unification (74 percent), and enhancement of the nation's international position (77.6 percent)

Japan Expresses Will To Improve DPRK Ties

SK2006115390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1008 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (YONHAP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama hinted Wednesday that the Japanese Government would actively pursue an effort to improve its relations with North Korea irrespective of a few preconditions the South Korean Government demands Tokyo to satisfy prior to its enhancement of its ties with Pyongyang.

In a meeting with visiting members of the South Korean Foreign Ministry press corps, Nakayama said, "North Korea's joining in the nuclear safeguards agreement and progress in the South-North (Korea) dialogue are not the prerequisites for the improvement of the Japan-North Korea relations."

He said, "The only thing I know is that, in the Japan-South Korea summit meeting on May 24, the South Korean side asked the Japanese side to have a close consultation with Seoul before it moves to improve its relations with North Korea."

South Korean President No Tae-u was reported in Seoul to have asked Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the meeting to consider improvement of Japan's relations with North Korea only on condition that Pyongyang joins in the nuclear safeguards agreement and shows sincerity in the inter-Korean dialogue.

"It is Japan's basic position that an act of isolating North Korea is not desirable for the peace in the Korean peninsula," said the Japanese foreign minister. He stressed that North Korea has come to feel "more isolated" in the wake of South Korean president No's meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Japanese Technology Exchange Panel Sought

SK2006045690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0357 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will seek to set up a Korea-Japan industrial technology cooperation committee this year in a follow-up to measures discussed during summit talks in Japan in May, officials at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Wednesday. It will also seek to establish a Korea-Japan basic science exchange committee to strengthen cooperation in the fields of basic science, nuclear power, new raw materials, automation of small- and medium-sized firms, occupational illness and sophisticated technology.

The cooperation committee, suggested by the Korean side during the summit talks, is designed to facilitate the transfer of Japanese technology to Korea. Working-level talks on setting up the panel will begin as soon as possible, EPB officials said. The exchange committee will have its first session in Seoul probably in December, while the nuclear cooperation committee is scheduled to hold its first meeting in around November under the nuclear cooperation accord concluded in May 1989, they said.

In relation to the transfer of automation technology to small- and medium-sized Korean firms, the Korean Government will send 1,000 trainees to Japan and invite Japanese specialists to visit Korea.

Joint research on automation will be sought by Korea among Japan's agency of industrial science and technology, its national industrial research institute, the Korea Design and Packaging Center and the Korea Academy of Industrial Technology.

In order to promote research on sophisticated technology by Korean and Japanese research institutes, the government will open working-level talks to help the institutes sign bilateral agreements this year.

To help alleviate Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan, the government will discuss with Japan the size and date of a purchase mission to Korea.

The EPB officials said the various plans and measures were devised because it is important for the two nations, partners as two key economic powers in the Asia-Pacific region, to maintain close ties.

Firm To Buy Chinese Cement Through Hong Kong

SK2006041890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0347 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—Nuri Corp. will buy 185,000 tons of Chinese cement this year, with the first delivery due this month, an official for the South Korean trading company said Wednesday. Nuri signed an import contract last month with Credit Glory Co., the Hong Kong-based trading arm of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Trust and Investment Corp.

The first delivery of 10,000 tons of cement is due in next week at Inchon port, followed by another 15,000 tons in June, 50,000 tons in July, 40,000 tons in August, 60,000 tons in September and 20,000 tons in October, all through Inchon.

Credit Glory agreed with Nuri on additional exports if the cement shortage in Korea continues, the official said. The two plan to establish a joint-venture trading company in seoul, he added.

Reshuffle of Envoys, Councillors Reported

SK1506043490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—The government on Friday appointed Son Chon-yong, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Trade Bureau, to become South Korea's first ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In a reshffule affecting three other ambassador-level envoys, Kim Hang-kyong, director general of the ministry's Consular and Overseas Residents Affairs Bureau, was named ambassador to Myanmar (Burma) and Kim Sung-yong, deputy director general of Middle East and African Affairs Bureau, ambassador to Ethiopia.

Ambassador to Ethiopia Ko Chang-su was transferred to consul general in Seattle, Washington.

Ambassador to Myanmar Kwon Pyong-hyon and consul general in Seattle Kim Hung-su will return to the Foreign Ministry.

Samsung Hungarian Joint-Venture Dedicated

SK1606023890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (YONHAP)—Samsung Electronics Hungarian Co., a joint venture between Samsung of South Korea and Hungary's Orion Radio and Electrical Works, was dedicated in a ceremony here Friday afternoon.

Samsung Electronics, a subsidiary of the Samsung Business Group, invested 6.8 million dollars in the 50-50 joint venture factory in Jaszfenyszaru, 70 kilometers east of Budapest, while Orion supplied the land and building. The plant is expected to produce 100,000 color-televisions a year. It is the first overseas joint venture between a Korean company and an East-bloc country.

Kang Chin-ku, chairman of Samsung Electronics, Kovacs Laszle, head of Orion, and Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall participated in the plant's opening ceremony.

The two companies are scheduled to make a joint bid in July to supply telecommunications equipment such as telephones, switching systems and facsimiles to the Hungarian Government.

Insurance Companies Expand Into Eastern Europe

SK1506062690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean insurance firms are seeking to expand their operations in the European Community in preparation for its scheduled integration. A private-government joint consultative body was formed early this year to discuss pre-integration expansion, and two industry survey teams toured the area recently.

Six non-life insurance companies, including Ankuk Fire and Marine and Hyundai Marine and Fire, are considering turning their London offices into branches to begin direct insurance business. The companies plan to jointly invest in KIC-UK, a subsidiary of the Korea Reinsurance Co. in London.

Samsung Life, the sole Korean life insurance firm with an office in London, hopes to establish a paper company in Luxemburg or on the chanel island of Jersey to manage its asset operation.

In Eastern Europe, Korea Reinsurance Co. concluded a reinsurance contract with a Hungarian company last month and is seeking similar contracts with underwriters in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Deputy Prime Minister on EC Economic Policy

SK1906060990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—The government plans to establish a sales company in the European community to represent all Korean firms and induce branches of Korean enterprises in Europe to become locally corporated entities, Vice Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said Tuesday. In preparation for EC integration and economic changes in the East bloc, the government will also expand investment by Korean manufacturers and increase trade with the East bloc, he said.

Yi, who is also economic planning minister, said the Korean government will set up a joint sales firm before formation of a single EC market to promote exports by small businesses.

Yi said the government will expand trade with the East bloc and lower trade barriers by developing new techniques. Investment priority will be given to relatively risk-free fields such as consumer products, services and distribution. The Korean Government will actively participate in economic development projects in Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, Yi said.

Turkey Agrees To Expand Joint Venture Trade

SK1406015390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] Business leaders from Korea and Turkey have agreed to redouble their efforts to make bilateral trade reach at least $1 billion within the next three years. The agreement was made at the second joint session of the Korean-Turkish and Turkish-Korean Business Councils in Seoul yesterday.

Two-way trade in 1989 amounted to $173 million, up from $132 million in 1988. The two sides agreed that the bilateral trade expansion goal can be attained through diversification of trading items and increased collaboration in the traditional items, according to a joint communique issued at the end of the session.

The communique also said that in light of Korea's proximity to and close relations with Asia and Pacific-rim nations, both sides agreed to take advantage of Korea's intermediary role through closer joint business cooperation. Both sides also agreed, the communique said, to concentrate their efforts on expanding joint venture business within and outside the two nations, considering Korea's increasing interest in expanding economic ties with the European Community and East bloc nations.

Economic, Technical Accord Signed With Ghana

SK1406064490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Ghana signed an agreement Thursday on economic and technical cooperation and on trade promotion, the Foreign Ministry said. Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Obed Yao Asamoah, Ghana's secretary for foreign affairs, signed the agreement.

The agreement grants mutual most favored nation treatment, promotes bilateral trade along with economic and technological cooperation, and encourages joint ventures between businesses of the two countries, a ministry official said. It calls for boosting cooperation between small- and medium-sized industries in Korea and Ghana, for mutual cooperation to develop natural resources and fisheries resources and for the establishment of a joint committee to fulfill the pact.

During their talks, Choe told the Ghanaian secretary about Korea's diplomacy toward communist countries, including the Korean-Soviet summit meeting. Choi also briefed Asamoah on Seoul's efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

Asamoah pledged Accra's positive support for improving relations with nonaligned countries and Korea's entry into the United Nations, and asked for Korean support for economic and technological development of the West African country.

Aasamoah gave support for Korea's efforts for the improvement of relations with North Korea and expressed Ghana's position that the inter-Korean problem should be solved peacefully through direct dialogue between the two sides.

Following the ministers' meeting, Sin Sung-o, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Information and Culture Bureau, and Ghanaian Ambassador James Leslie Amissah signed a document on educational, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two nations.

Kim Chong-pil Hopes for Chon's Return to Seoul

SK1606001590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-lim]

[Text] Taegu—Kim Chong-pil, co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], expressed hope yesterday that the disgraced former president Chon Tu-hwan, who has now lived in a remote Buddhist temple for more than one and a half years, will be allowed to return to his home in Yonhui-tong, Seoul.

Kim, here to attend a solidarity rally for the cadre members of the DLP's Taegu and Kyongsangpuk-to provincial branches, also ruled out the possibility that the DLP will promote "policy associations" with the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD]. He was denying local reports that the ruling party is considering a policy association with the PPD led by Kim Tae-chung as an apparent prelude to its full-fledged move to revise the Constitution in order to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system as the next form of government. "It is improper to promote a policy association with the PPD," said Kim.

However, he made it clear that his party will seek partnership with the opposition PPD, citing the DLP's stated position to allow the opposition PPD to take over chairmanship of three Assembly standing committees out of the total number of 16.

President No Tae-u, who concurrently heads the DLP, is expected to agree to allowing the three panels to be led by chairmen from the PPD when he meets PPD president Kim Tae-chung today.

No Tae-u Meets With PPD's Kim Tae-chung

SK1606055190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung sat down together on Saturday to discuss pressing national issues and circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula, a presidential aide said. In their first private meeting since the two other opposition parties joined the ruling party in February, No and Kim agreed it was essential to have political, social and economic stability in order to effectively deal with the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad, the aide said.

But No and the president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) remained divided on implementation of local autonomy and revision of the National Security Law, the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and the Armed Forces Organization Law, he said.

No asked for cooperation in handling inter-Korean issues and his northern policy and pointed out the need to build confidence between their two parties for productive politics, according to the aide. Northern policy is No's diplomatic drive to improve relations with nations such as the Soviet Union and China.

Kim advised No to abandon moves to replace the presidential system with a parliamentary cabinet system, warning him of strong resistance from the people.

No said the system of government would eventually be decided in accordance with the people's will, but that he wanted a cabinet system because it would help the development of Korean democracy, the aide said.

No balked at Kim's call for revision or abolition of the National Security and NSP laws, saying the issue should be discreetly handled while taking into consideration North Korea's attitude toward South Korea, the aide said.

No made it clear to Kim that the government wants to amend the Armed Forces Organization Law to create a unified command of the armed forces during the National Assembly session due in late June.

Kim demanded that the revision be retracted, the aide said.

He also denounced the three-party merger as "an undemocratic and immoral political deal," urging No to call general elections to allow the people to vote on the merger after forming a coalition cabinet to manage the elections, the aide said. "You should realize that holding general elections early is the only way to prevent political turbulence," the aide quoted Kim as saying.

Kim demanded that No allow reception of radio and television programs from North Korea and form a pan-national body to discuss and map out unification policy, the aide said.

Even if North Korea refuses to allow in South Korean signals, South Korea should allow in North Korean signals, Kim said.

DLP Prepares To Introduce Cabinet System

SK1806055190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0523 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—Strong opposition will not deter the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) from seeking to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system of government for South Korea, DLP sources said Monday. The party has worked out a five-phase plan for the switch from Korea's current presidential system that begins with internal preparations this year, proceeds with introduction of a bill to amend the Constitution early next year, moves on to negotiations with rival parties and passage of the bill by the National Assembly, takes in a national referendum and ends with general elections in early 1992.

The cabinet system, and constitutional amendment to introduce it, was the most serious point of discord when President No Tae-u, head of the DLP, met with Kim Tae-chung, head of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), on Saturday. When No said his party was considering a revision of the constitution to introduce the cabinet system, Kim warned that such a move would meet serious resistance from the people.

Party officials said the DLP would no longer mention revising the constitution or introducing the parliamentary system by the year-end lest it affect socio-political and economic stability, but that preparations would go ahead within the party. They said the DLP would seek behind-the-scenes negotiations with the PPD to smoothly promote constitutional amendment.

"The amendment issue can be tackled in conjunction with the PPD's call for small constituencies and party affiliation of candidates running for provincial administration positions under the local autonomy system," a high-ranking DLP official said.

He said the DLP was studying ways to instill professionalism among government officials, ensure their political neutrality and deal with other matters related to personnel management in preparation for the cabinet system. The ruling camp will seek to rewrite the National Assembly law to make the assembly more effective and will make greater efforts to publicize the merits of the cabinet system, he said.

Public Support Vital for Constitutional Change

SK2006015090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) will not unilaterally amend the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system of government if the public and the opposition oppose it, the party's No. 2 man said Tuesday. DLP Chairman Kim Yong-sam, pointing out that the Constitution can be changed only with the support of the people, said in an interview with the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) television network that an amendment could not be unilaterally sought if the opposition opposed it.

Kim said he and President No Tae-u discussed the matter on Monday and agreed to respect the opinions of the people and the opposition.

Asked about a dual-executive cabinet system, in which the president and prime minister share power, Kim said, "The DLP has never planned it, and you don't have to think about it."

Kim, who joined the ruling camp from the opposition in February, said he was willing to meet Kim Tae-chung, head of the Party for Peace and Democracy, to discuss politics and parliamentary proceedings.

Advisory Group Recommends New Military Policy

SK1806133290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—A presidential advisory body recommended Monday that South Korea adjust its defense system to prepare for unification with the North and arms control. The 21st committee told President No Tae-u that he needed a new military policy to seize the initiative in diplomacy and reunification policy.

In addition, during the meeting with No, the advisory body's subcommittee on unification and Korea's international status specifically said a comprehensive system of security should be established and a drastic readjustment made in military strength. The subcommittee suggested drawing up a 10-year plan to adjust Korea-U.S. military relations, maintain the number of U.S. troops in Korea at 20,000 and draw up plans that are acceptable in an era of arms control.

Cha Yong-ku, a senior researcher in the Defense Institute, said the government should diversify foreign weapons suppliers and trim the existing regular armed forces to beef up the reservists mobilization system instead.

Yi Sang-u, chairman of the subcommittee, recommended that the National Assembly draft an outline unification policy and that No declare the basic direction of South Korean reunification policy for the next 10 years, informing the people, North Korea and the international community of his decision. Yi advised No to confirm Seoul's determination to pursue peaceful reunification and improvement of inter-Korean relations through a meeting between responsible authorities.

He also suggested No create a unification policy deliberation council under his direct control.

National Assembly Begins Extra Session

SK1806132890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—South Korea's National Assembly began a month-long extra session Monday amid predictions of rough sailing caused by a stormy discord between the ruling and opposition parties. The extra session was called to handle a pile of political and economic issues that require bills to be passed and laws revised, and is highly unlikely to be completed without the ruling and the opposition camps confirming the gulf that differentiates them.

President No Tae-u, top man in the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), and Kim Tae-chung, head of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), disagree on almost every political issue of importance. These include restructuring the armed forces, party nomination in local elections, revising the National Security Law, enacting a law to put an end to the Kwangju question and suspending the supplementary budget.

The PPD, in a late evening caucus after No met Kim on Saturday, resolved to shift from a "dialogue-first" policy to a "confrontation" policy in its dealings with the DLP.

DLP post-holders and high-ranking government officials decided Monday morning to pass 43 bills in the extra session even if the PPD and the just-born democratic party raised objections. DLP floor leader Kim Tong-yong hinted that his party would use its two-thirds majority to steamroller through bills that attracted strong opposition instead of seeking compromise with the smaller parties. The DLP, born on Jan. 22 from a merger of the then-ruling Democratic Justice Party and two opposition parties, has 218 of the assembly's 299 seats against the PPD's 70 and the Democratic Party's eight.

The DLP has said it will let the PPD control four of the 16 committee chairmanships, but has yet to decide which ones. The PPD wants the trade and industry, construction, economy and science, and health and social affairs committees, while the DLP is offering the energy and resources and the transportation and communications committees instead of the first two choices.

During the session, which runs through July 16, members of the unicameral assembly will elect a vice speaker (who the DLP has agreed will be selected by the PPD) and 16 committee chairmen and will debate the 1.98 trillion won supplementary budget for 1990.

No Talks on Phone to Chon on Summit Meetings

SK1606002390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 90 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "No-Chon Phone Talk"]

[Text] President No Tae-u recently had telephone conversations with former President Chon Tu-hwan, now in self-imposed exile at a remote temple, shortly before and after his visit to the United States for a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a ruling party source said.

No explained to Chon the background of his summit with Gorbachev, and the ex-President replied he thinks that the summit would be conducive to promoting national development, the source said.

He added that the disgraced ex-President has recently been expanding the scope of his activities, sometimes visiting Sokcho, a city near Paektam Temple where he has been staying since November 1988.

On reports that Chon may move to Seoul or another place in the capital area next month, the source said the ruling party has never been informed of such a plan by Chon.

New Opposition Party Formally Established

SK1506082690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—A small new party was formally established Friday by politicians who refused to join the merger of President No Tae-u's ruling party and two opposition parties in February. In its national inaugural convention in the weightlifting gymnasium at Seoul's Olympic Park, the first business of the Democratic Party (DP) was to elect Yi Ki-taek, a six-term lawmaker, as president.

South Korea's newest and smallest political party with just eight assembly seats, the Democratic Party joins Kim Tae-chung's 70-seat Party for Peace and Democracy in the opposition camp.

Yi was a floor leader and vice president of the now-defunct Reunification Democratic Party founded by Kim Yong-sam, who is now chairman of No's Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). Yi won 507, or 62.7 percent, of 754 votes cast. Rep. Pak Chan-chong, his closest rival for the presidency, got 201 votes, while rep. Kim Kwang-il took 41.

In its inaugural declaration, the DP vowed to "do away with dictatorship, restore democracy, establish economic justice and social morality, protect civil rights and realize reunification of the divided fatherland."

A message to the people called for a unified opposition to stand against the DLP. The party platform is characterized by its advocacy of the current presidential system and peaceful reunification of the nation. The DP seeks a non-aggression pact between South and North Korea and simultaneous admission of both Koreas into the United Nations.

DP President Calls for Opposition Unity

SK1606053990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Yi Ki-taek, president of South Korea's newest political party, on Friday urged opposition unity to cope with "the scheme for a prolonged grasp on power" of President No Tae-u's party.

"I believe we should concentrate party efforts on integrating the opposition camp, as the ruling camp is backpedalling to the Fifth Republic (ruled by Chon Tu-hwan) and pushing for constitutional revision to institute a parliamentary government system," the 53-year-old head of the Democratic Party said.

His unity call, apparently aimed at Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), came in a news conference immediately after he was elected president of the party, which has eight seats in the National Assembly. "I know well the integration of the opposition parties is an imperative and an aspiration of our people," the six-term lawmaker said.

Opposition politicians who refused to join the giant ruling party resulting from a merger of three parties led by No, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil earlier this year formed the minority group.

Yi said, however, the party needs some time to arrange a merger with the PPD and other opposition factions because it should stand firmly on its own as a political entity.

Touching on his future policy line, Yi named liquidation of irregularities committed under political influence, revision of undemocratic laws, and land and tax reforms as urgently requiring attention.

In by-elections in April, the party made a strong showing even though it did not officially exist and has relatively progressive policies. Yi and other leaders of the Democratic Party said Korea now had a regionally balanced opposition party, in contrast to the PPD, which has its political stronghold in the Cholla provinces.

Despite its show of optimism, the tiny DP is likely to face difficulties due to a difference of views among its leaders. One difficulty already surfaced when it had rough sailing even before the launch over negotiations to merge with Kim Tae-chung's PPD, which is relatively large with 70 National Assembly seats. The ruling party has an overwhelming majority of 270 seats.

Some DP leaders had hoped to merge their group with the PPD before its inaugural convention, while others oppose any form of amalgamation with the PPD. Pak Chan-chong, a leading figure in the push for early integration, ran for the party presidency Friday to challenge Yi's reluctant merger stand and more conservative policy line. Yi scored a comfortable win, temporarily silencing critics of himself and his policy.

Kim Tae-chung Agrees on Merger of Opposition

SK1806134690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1208 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Monday that he has decided to push ahead with a plan to create a unified opposition party by merging his Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) with the Democratic Party (DP) and dissident political forces on an equal footing. Speaking in an interview with the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), the leader of the largest opposition party said he would make public a detailed plan concerning a new opposition party soon after an interpellation session ends in the on-going special meeting of the National Assembly.

He said, "President Yi Ki-taek of the Democratic Party has expressed his willingness to positively seek unity of the opposition forces and leaders of the extraparliamentary dissidents are known to have worked on a plan to form a pan-opposition party comprising PPD, DP and themselves as its three axes. "I am ready to meet with Yi and dissident leaders at any fixed time and discuss that issue," he added.

When asked about the opposition's presidential candidacy in the next election, he said, "We should field a single candidate under any circumstances and I have a plan ready to unify the candidacy of the opposition forces." The 1987 presidential election ended in No Tae-u's victory over a divided opposition, in which the so-called "three Kims," Kim Tae-chung, Kim Young-sam and Kim Chong-pil, ran separately.

Kim admitted that he once considered forming a coalition government with No's party in the wake of the 1988 general elections. But he categorically denied recent reports that his party may agree to an alliance with the incumbent ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP). "It is hardly imaginable to consider a political realignment (PPD's alliance with DLP) at this point, in the wake of the three-party merger," he stressed.

The PPD president also said, "We have no choice but to stick to a struggle-oriented policy in the special parliamentary session since it has become evident that the ruling party acts so arrogantly as to refuse to accept the opposition party as its partner in administering the state affairs."

He had a tete-a-tete meeting with president No Saturday only to confirm differences over several key political issues, including the revision of the National Security Law, legislation of a law to end the Kwangju question, and implementation of the local autonomy.

PPD Lawmaker Elected Assembly Vice Speaker

SK1906071090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Lifelong oppositionist Rep. Cho Yun-hyong of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) was elected a vice speaker by the South Korean National Assembly on Tuesday.

Chairmen of 16 committees, 12 from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and four from Kim Tae-chung's PPD, also were elected by the plenary session of the National Assembly. The assembly leadership is now in place for the next two years.

Cho, 58, was first elected in 1960 from Yangju in Kyonggi Province, and reelected four times from Seoul. In 1979, he served as vice president of the New Democratic Party. In 1985, he was president of the Democratic Korea Party. Currently, he is a vice president of the PPD.

DLP chairmen are Kim Tong-yong (Steering Committee), Kim Chung-kwon (Judiciary-Legislation Committee), Pak Chong-su (Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee), Chong Sang-ku (Administration Committee), O Han-ku (Home Affairs Committee), Kim Yong-ku (Finance Committee), Kim Yong-sun (Defense Committee), Chong Chang-hwa (Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Committee), Choe Hyong-u (Energy-Resources Committee), Hwang Myong-su (Health-Social Affairs Committee), Yi Tae-yop (Transportation-Communications Committee), O Yong-un (Construction Committee) and Kim Yong-tae (Budget Settlement Committee).

PPD chairmen are Kim Pong-ho (Economy-Science Committee,) Kim Won-ki (Education-Information Committee), Yi Che-kun (Trade-Industry Committee) and Han Kwang-ok (Labor Committee).

Poll Shows Majority Know 'Little' About War

SK1906030490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Only about one third of Koreans know a lot about the 1950-1953 Korean War, and people were split on whether the fratricidal conflict will be repeated in the future, according to a survey. More than half of the pollees said they had to flee during the war or had to live in hiding, especially those now in their 50s or older. Young people learn about the war mostly from school textbooks or hear stories from their parents or grandparents, the survey said.

When the Korea Survey Gallup Polls interviewed 1,500 people across the country, 77.9 percent of them said they have "a little" or "much" interest in what happened during the Korean War.

But only 22.9 percent said they know a lot about the war while 59.2 percent said they know "a little." Another 15.2 percent said they know virtually nothing about the war, the survey said.

The survey was conducted for 10 days from Jan. 20 among people 18 or older. The poll's margin of error is 2.5 percent.

More men (29.3 percent) than Women (16.7 percent) said they know a lot about the war, and 45 percent of the respondents in their 50s or older answered the same. Only 11.5 percent of those in their 20s said they have thorough knowledge of the conflict.

When asked whether such a war is possible in the future, 39.4 percent said the possibility is there while 5.9 percent said the risk is high. A total of 42 percent ruled out such a possibility.

What the respondents know about the war comes mostly from school (33.9 percent). Another 30.9 percent said they heard war stories from their parents or grandparents, while 28.4 percent have personal memories from the three-year conflict.

Of the respondents in their 20s, 59 percent of them got facts from school. More than 40 percent of those in their 30s and 40s learned from their parents' stories while an overwhelming 87 percent of people in their 50s or older went through the conflict.

"What the figures show is that only one out of three people directly experienced the war. The rest have only heard or read about it, and the war generation is now outnumbered by younger people," said Sin Chang-un, a researcher who directed the poll. Most of the victims had to flee their homes or go into hiding. The survey found 53.1 percent of the people left their homes while 32.5 percent said they went into hiding.

Another 26.1 percent said their family members, relatives or close friends were either killed or seriously injured during the war.

But a relatively small number (17.3 percent) of the pollees said they served in the military during the period while 16.2 percent said they were victims of air raids.

Daily Reports Results of Opinion Poll

SK1906001790 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpt] Regarding the method of achieving democratization in our society, 61.2 percent of our people insisted that "it should be carried out in a gradual manner while eliminating social chaos," 20.6 percent of them said "it should be pushed ahead and achieved at an early date even though social chaos is expected to some extent," and 11.3 percent of them said "achieving democratization which presupposes social chaos is not desirable." Thus, it has been revealed that a majority of our people want to achieve democratization in a gradual manner.

This has been revealed in a study on "the problem of generations of Koreans" jointly conducted since last March by TONG-A ILBO and the Korean Sociologist Society. The study was conducted as a project to mark the 70th anniversary of the founding of TONG-A ILBO.

Regarding the form of the government, 38.1 percent of the respondents said they like the presidential government system, 34.1 percent of them said they like the parliamentary government system, and 27.8 percent of them reserved from expressing their opinion.

Regarding the merger of the three political parties last January, the negative reaction (45.7 percent) was higher than the affirmative reaction (26.2 percent). On the other hand, regarding the merger of the opposition camp, 58 percent of the people expressed that "the merger of the opposition camp is necessary." This means that many people want to see the birth of a strong opposition party which can check the giant ruling party.

Regarding today's student movement in our country which has, in a sense, become a strong political pressure force, 66.6 percent of the respondents expressed in a positive way, saying "the student movement has contributed to developing our society." But, only 14 percent of the respondents expressed negatively to the past student movement.

However, regarding the recent student movement, 48.8 percent of the respondents saw it positively, saying that "the student movement is necessary." However, those respondents who said "the student movement should disappear from our society, as well, reached 33.4 percent.

Regarding labor unions, 63 percent of the respondents said "labor unions should be organized to protect workers' interests," 24 percent of the respondents said "it is better to have them than nothing," and only 4 percent of the respondents said "it is not necessary."

Regarding the cause of labor-management disputes, more than a half of the respondents (50.6 percent) said "the cause of disputes lies with management," 26.1 percent of the respondents said "because of government intervention," 7.7 percent of the respondents said "because of impure outside forces," 6 percent of them said "because of workers themselves," and 2 percent of them said "because of labor unions themselves." Thus, it has been revealed that a majority of the people believe that the primary cause of labor-management disputes lies with management and the government.

Regarding reunification of the country, 47 percent of the respondents said "we should wait until the circumstances have gotten ripe" and 43 percent of the respondents said "reunification should be achieved at an early date whatever the way is." Thus, we can see that our people's views on national reunification are divided into two different directions. Regarding the question on "what should be done first to improve relations between South and North Korea, 24.9 percent of the respondents said "mutual visits," 21.7 percent of the respondents said "summit talks between North and South Korea," 17.1 percent of them said "economic exchanges," 15.5 percent said "exchanges in the academic, sports, and cultural fields," and 8.1 percent said "correspondence."

On the question "what do you think was the biggest incident that took place in our country since national liberation," 65 percent of the respondents indicated "the 25 June Korean war," 4.9 percent indicated "the Kwangju incident," 3 percent indicated "the 19 April student uprising," and 2.7 percent indicated "the 16 May military coup."

On the contrary, as the biggest incident that the respondents experienced individually, 31 percent of the respondents indicated "Kwangju incident," 18.2 percent indicated "the 25 June Korean war," 11.4 percent indicated "the 26 October incident," 9.5 percent indicated "the merger of the three political parties," 7 percent indicated "the 29 June declaration for democracy," and 4.9 percent indicated "the 19 April student uprising." [passage omitted]

Dissidents Issue Declaration for Arms Reduction

SK1606014290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea's warming ties with communist regimes could isolate North Korea and disrupt the peace of the Korean peninsula, 302 dissidents warned in a statement Friday. In a declaration for arms reduction and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, issued to mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war on June 25, they urged the government to seriously study Pyongyang's proposal for arms reduction. Drawn from diverse walks of life, the statement's signatories include the Revs. Kim Kwan-sok and Kim Sung-hun, Prof. Yi Yong-hui, Kim Chong-han, a novelist, and Han Sunghon, a lawyer.

"We hope the Seoul-Moscow summit and Seoul's northern policy will improve the security environment on the Korean peninsula and contribute to inter-Korean relations and peaceful reunification. However, we are concerned that Seoul's exchanges with Northern (communist) countries may isolate Pyongyang and adversely affect peace on the Korean peninsula.

"We urge the government to seriously study Pyongyang's proposals for realization of peace and arms reduction. We ask the government to present a schedule for measures necessary for the realization of peace on the Korean peninsula.

"Such measures will include signing of a peace treaty and a non-aggression pact, withdrawal of nuclear arms and making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, step-by-step withdrawal of the U.S. forces in South Korea and transfer of operational control of the U.S.-Korea combined forces, arms reduction and mutual control," the declaration said.

The dissidents called on Pyongyang to stop its development of nuclear arms. "North Korea should consider that development of nuclear arms will hinder withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear arms in the South, and arms reduction. If it is true that Pyongyang is developing nuclear arms, it should stop the project right away. Instead, Pyongyang should sign the nuclear safeguards agreement," the statement said.

The United States should feel a deep sense of responsibility for the prolonged division of Korea and announce measures that will help realize peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, it said.

Dissident Acquitted of Leaking State Secrets

SK1906022890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] An appeals court judge, upholding a lower court decision, sentenced dissident Kim Hyon-chang, 41, yesterday to seven years in jail for his illegal contacts with pro-Pyongyang Korean organizations abroad. He also received a suspension of his civil rights for the same period of time.

Senior Judge Yun Chae-sik of the Seoul High Court, however, acquitted Kim on one charge that he leaked state secrets to an anti-Seoul body.

Kim, notorious for his arson attack on the 1982 American Cultural Center in Pusan, pleaded not guilty, saying the two organizations abroad are Korean groups dedicated not to "proletariat revolution," but to "democratic movement" in South Korea.

Plans for New International Airport Set

SK1506042690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea's new international airport will be built on reclaimed land near the western port of Inchon by Early 1997, the Transportation Ministry annouonced Friday. Unveiling details of Seoul's second international airport, the ministry said work will begin late next year.

Some 56 million square meters of sea between Yongjong Island and nearby Yongyu Islet will be reclaimed, with 12.5 million square meters to be used for the Airport. The airport will have two runways, each 4,000 meters long and 60 meters wide, and a terminal covering 46,000 square meters. A 10-lane highway and a railroad linking the airport to Seoul are on the drawing board for the project, which it is estimated will cost 2.3 trillion won (about 3.28 billion U.S. dollars). Yongjong Island is 52 kilometers west of downtown Seoul and Yongyu Islet is 5 km from Yongjong.

In another mammoth project, the ministry said a high-speed electric railway will be built over the next seven years, with completion due in August 1998, connecting Seoul with the southeastern port of Pusan. The projected 409 km electrified line will pass through four cities—Chonan, Taejon, Taegu and Kyongju—and trains will reach speeds of 350 km per hour, making the trip in 90 minutes without stopping.

Some 8.3 billion dollars will be put into the line and the government will announce the foreign partner by the end of this year. Would-be bidders from France, Japan and West Germany will be asked to submit proposals, the ministry said.

Burma

Government Party on 'Illicit Acts' in Elections

BK2006080090 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1400 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] A news report from Myanmar [Burma] concerning the statement issued by the National Unity Party [formerly the Burma Socialist Program Party] has been received here.

The statement expresses special thanks to the people who, despite various difficulties, threats, and illicit acts, had shown courage in facing adversity to support the party and its [affiliated] organizations. It says tangible evidence has been collected and forwarded to the Elections Commission regarding the illicit acts that were committed during the election period. Voters are therefore requested to show patience. The statement says that the party will continue working with determination and devotion regardless of conditions in the future.

Khin Nyunt Meets Local Officials in Tachilek

BK1106105990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and chairman of the Committee for the Development of Ethnic Nationals and Border Regions, in the company of committee members Commodore Than Nyunt, colonel of the naval staff; Brigadier General Thein Win, colonel of the air staff; and Brig. Gen. Myo Thant, director of signals; Brig. Gen. Thaung Myint, director of military engineering; responsible officials of the SLORC chairman office; and directors general and managing directors of departments and enterprises concerned, left Yangon [Rangoon] Airport on the morning of 7 June and arrived at Heho at 0830. [passage omitted]

They later proceeded to Tachilek and arrived there at 1010. [passage omitted] The secretary-1 later held a meeting at the airport reception hall with township-level departmental officials on border development work. [passage omitted]

Speaking about public service personnel, Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said that coordination and consultations among departments concerned will ensure regional development at the border. He said we must not adopt a wait-and-see attitude regarding the work other departments are doing. All must pitch in their efforts whenever a problem arises.

He invited suggestions on what his central committee could do for the region and also noted the need for that region to resolve its own problems if they can be resolved locally. The secretary-1 said that only when public service personnel work with a sense of patriotism could the whole nation become developed. Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said he and the heads of departments concerned, who had been working with him since the SLORC assigned him the border development job, had come to the region to inspect the development work and to hold discussions with the people in charge of developing the nations.

In the more than 18 months that the SLORC had been assuming the responsibilities of the state, it prescribed four major tasks. Today, these four major tasks have been successfully implemented. The ultimate task of the SLORC—the holding of fair and clean elections—has also been carried out successfully on 27 May.

Correspondents from foreign radio and television and news services of some major countries were permitted to study the elections. After personally witnessing the elections being conducted in a fully fair and free manner, they reported the good news. We have been hearing and reading about it. The multiparty democratic general elections recently held in a fair and free manner are an outstanding milestone in Myanmar [Burmese] history. It is a historic landmark that the SLORC and the Defense Services should be proud of.

Although the elections have been held successfully, the SLORC will have to continue to do its tasks until the time a government can be formed in accordance with the law. The SLORC will continue to undertake at its present pace the three remaining tasks—ensuring the rule of law and order and regional peace and tranquillity, facilitating transport and communications, and doing everything possible to ease the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people.

Public service personnel have already voted for the party and individuals of their choice. Whoever the winning or the losing party may be, staff employees should not bring party politics into the office nor should they discuss party politics among themselves. It is essential for all public service personnel to observe their own service rules and discipline and conscientiously perform their state duties.

Today, efforts are being made with a great momentum to develop the nation. Hence, it is essential for the people and the public service personnel to have discipline and to observe the law. Citizens of all developed nations are disciplined. The country can develop only when there is discipline. All citizens must concentrate on observing discipline and respecting the law.

The Defense Services will always be there regardless of which government is in power. It is essential for every country to have a strong defense force. Our Defense Services were born together with the history of the struggle to attain independence, and hence they are very capable and have a good tradition. Even if it means giving up their lives, our Defense Services will uphold the three major causes—to keep the Union intact, to prevent the disintegration of national unity, and to perpetuate the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

Ethnic nationals at the border have been under the Burma Communist Party [BCP] for more than 20 years, and therefore development is backward. As insurgency has declined in these regions today, more regional development work is being undertaken with momentum. The state has spent a large amount of money in the underdeveloped regions and is undertaking the tasks to develop the ethnic nationals and the border regions. The BCP is dissatisfied with such a development. On the basis of their strategy of protracted struggle, the BCP instigated the 1988 incident to create a chaotic situation in the country. We must always be vigilant against and must work together to prevent the threat coming from the BCP.

Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt said programs to develop the ethnic nationals and the border region will continue and there should be no concern about it. Because regardless of who is running the government, border development work will have to continue. Hence, departments concerned should continue their work with the momentum already gained.

On drug suppression, the secretary-1 said drug suppression activities have been going on without interruption for many years now. In order to hide the fact that some of their own people are involved in the drug trade, some major foreign countries are falsely accusing and slandering our nation. We are undertaking the drug eradication tasks in the form of a military operation. We are continuing to work on drug prevention programs in a planned manner and with the same sort of intensity as we have worked before. Every citizen must join in the effort as a national duty, he said.

Later, the secretary-1 and his party, in the company of the commander of the 88th Light Infantry Division, proceeded by helicopter to (Mong Tan) area, Tachilek Township, to inspect the Golden Triangle Paradise Resort Hotel Project. [passage omitted]

Rebel Groups' Clash Sends Refugees to Thailand

BK1206032990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] Chiang Rai—More than 100 Burmese nationals, mostly women and children, fled into Mae Chan District at the weekend to escape renewed heavy fighting along the border of this northern province. Informed sources said the people crossed over on June 8 and 9 as a result of renewed fighting between drug kingpin Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army (MTA) and the United Wa State Army (UWSA) over a village 15 kilometres northwest from the border opposite Chiang Mai Province.

The UWSA surrendered to the government of Gen [General] Saw Muang on June 7 and was appointed as a village defence volunteer group.

The sources said two villagers died and a number of others were wounded in the fighting. More than 60 houses were also burnt and four cattle killed.

They said the Burmese nationals crossed the border into Ban Hin Taek and Ban Huai Yok of Mae Chan District and this was verified by Thai officials.

Representatives of the MTA, the Shan State Progress People (SSPP) and the Wa National Army (WNA) held a secret meeting between May 21 and 22 in Muang District of Mae Hong Son province. They said representatives of all three groups had invited those from Kaya, a neutral minority group, to witness their meeting which reached the following decisions:

—The MTA, SSPP and WNA agree to a ceasefire and become friends.

—All three groups can freely trade in narcotics with the MTA allowed to move narcotics from upper Shan state to the Thai-Burmese border without opposition. The sources believe a number of other Burmese nationals fled the fighting into Thailand and they expect more to do the same.

Labor Minister Returns From Geneva Conference

BK1906143990 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister for transport and communication and for social welfare and labor, arrived back at Yangon [Rangoon] airport this evening after attending the 77th annual conference of the International Labor Organization being held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 6 to 27 June. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Labor Laws To Be Explained 'Directly' to U.S.

BK1906095590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Malaysia will take all necessary steps to approach American trade delegates directly to explain the country's labor laws and policies. The Human Resources and Foreign Affairs Ministries are compiling their respective report, and this will be coordinated by the Trade and Industries Ministry.

Deputy Human Resources Minister Datuk K. Pathmanaban said in Kuala Lumpur the explanation was needed to defend Malaysia's Generalized System of Preferences—GSP—status, as certain American groups as well as some local union leaders had twisted the facts regarding the country's position and stand on labor relations.

Bill on BERNAMA Exclusive Rights Passed

BK1406133790 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] The Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] yesterday passed the Pertubuhan Berita Nasional Malaysia [Bernama] (Amendment) Bill after lengthy debate stretching over two days. The Bill gives the national news agency, Bernama, exclusive rights to receive news or news material into the country and distribute them to subscribers on such terms or conditions as may be prescribed by it.

Another provision of the Bill empowers Bernama to enter into any arrangement for profit-sharing, cooperation or joint-venture with anyone or to establish companies under the Companies Act 1965. Bernama, however, still requires the approval of the Information Minister and the concurrence of the Finance Minister before doing so.

The Bill also amended Section 7 of the parent Act to enable the appointment of the vice-chancellor of any university in Malaysia to the Bernama supervisory council. At present, the Bernama Act 1967 stipulates that only the Vice-Chancellor of University of Malaya could sit on the council.

In winding up debate on the Bill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Information Ministry, Datuk Haji Dusuki Haji Ahmad, denied the amendments sought were to privatise Bernama. Dr Tan Seng Giaw (DAP- [Democratic Action Party] Kepong) had earlier alleged that the Bill was to privatise Bernama.

Datuk Haji Dusuki also refuted a claim by Datuk Zainal Abidin Zin (Semangat 46—[Spirit of 46] Bagan Serai) that there were "hidden interests" involved. He alleged that while it was good for Bernama to be profit-oriented and be able to stand on its own feet, there was the possibility of "hidden interests" involved.

These "hidden interests" could be in the form of individuals, companies or agencies awaiting the fruits of this exclusivity of Bernama. "I want to ask now which individual, company or agency has been identified by the Government to be enriched through the exclusive rights to be enjoyed by Bernama," he said.

Datuk Haji Dusuki replied that there were no "hidden interests" involved.

Mahathir: Press Free To Criticize Government

BK1606083990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says the press in Malaysia is free to either criticize or support the government. However, press freedom does not only mean the government can be criticized but also freedom to support it. The prime minister points out there is a view that if the press supports the government, it is an indication of a lack of freedom and if the press opposes the government, it is considered free. This opposition may be out of fear of certain groups outside the government or because the press worries it will not be popular and newspapers will not sell well. It can be concluded that such newspapers are also not free.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir was speaking at a National Union of Journalists dinner in Petaling Jaya last night. He said there are many newspapers in the country which are anti-government and publish highly adverse reports and insinuation, but they still exist.

Singapore

Goh Chok Tong Interviewed on Nation's Future

HK1706035090 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD in English 17 Jun 90 p 9

["Exclusive" interview with Singapore First Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong, by HONGKONG STANDARD reporter Kevin Sinclair at Goh's office at the Ministry of Defense; date not given]

[Text] Goh Chok Tong leans forward in a leather armchair, under a huge mural of three young soldiers resting after a forced march, and outlines his vision of a new Singapore.

It will be a more relaxed, less regulated society than the one he has served so well as civil servant economist, shipping administrator and politician.

The man who in November takes over from Lee Kuan Yew forsees a society where the efficient rigours of the past give way to a less stringent community.

"The reins will be loosened a little," the first deputy prime minister and defence minister of Singapore says with a smile.

There will be no slackening of the island's race towards economic supremacy, but as those fast-striding, confident Singaporeans march towards a prosperous future, they will do so without the taut compulsions that Lee Kuan Yew imposed to build a wealthy modern nation on a swampy colonial backwater.

They will be marching to the beat of a different drum.

It is no easy task to take over from a legend. Even the harshest critics of Singapore's founding prime minister concede that a miracle has been wrought under Lee's authoritarian regime.

The new man, whose portfolios in government for the past decade include trade and industry, finance, health and defence, visualises a future even more promising than the glittering skyscraper-studded present.

Goh sees his tiny 570-square-kilometre nation of 2.7 million people developing into one of the great cities of the world, the future is not so much as Singapore Inc but Singapore International, a global metropolis.

A nation Goh likens to a power source—he invites surrounding countries to connect to it to tap financial energy, to connect to Singapore's impressive pool of high-tech knowledge, to take advantage of the city state's forceful economy.

The process has already begun. Neighbouring capitals have agreed that nearby areas like Johore state across the causeway in Malaysia and nearby Indonesian islands should be developed in step with Singapore.

Goh refers to this as a triangle of growth and one that will expand. He sees Singapore as the financial centre of future development of the region, first with nearby areas of neighbouring states, then with a wider orbit bringing in Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta and in future including Thailand, the Philippines and, maybe, Indochina.

"We'll be like a power distribution point," he says. "Singapore will generate power. Other countries will have to decide if and how they want to plug into this energy source to bring benefits to themselves in their own way.

"We will be to the region what Hong Kong is to southern China. It's difficult to see how Guangdong can develop without Hong Kong. Similarly, other nations in Southeast Asia can plug into the Singapore power net."

His vision of Singapore as an economic catalyst is gripping.

But for many in the region, his plans for internal changes are even more fascinating.

Likeable, easy-going and with an earthy chuckle, the man who will take over as Singapore's second prime minister sits back in his office at the Ministry of Defence and talks about the future.

What he sees is a prosperous, advanced Singapore, a nation which can, in the future, live a freer, less restrictive lifestyle that has been exercised in the first quarter-century of independence.

He makes no attempt to disguise the respect he holds for Lee Kuan Yew, whose often-ruthless rule provided the strong basis for the nation now celebrating its 25th anniversary.

At the same time, he does not try to hide his agenda for changing the ground rules. When Goh takes the helm in five months, he will be running a less-uptight ship.

There will be a new style of leadership, he says, in keeping with the desires of the new generation of Singapore.

"The electorate needs a lessening of the tight control, the strong central control of the past," he says.

His philosophy of running the country will be to provide the basic necessities, the efficient infrastructure, of a modern international financial, trading and commercial metropolis—then allowing people to run their own lives the way they wish.

He doesn't use the word, but what he is saying, in effect, is that he is encouraging them to be free.

He's already got some definite ideas of how this can be done in a number of spheres.

In practical terms, this means handing education over to individual principals of schools, releasing local administrators from the heavy hand of central control which once dictated how every classroom in the country should be equipped and manned, how large the tables should be, what books would be read and lessons taught.

As Goh see things, the government should provide the schools and then let well-qualified teachers—rather than a remote centralized bureaucracy—run them.

Hospitals, too, will be changed. There will still be the long-vaunted Singaporean determination to provide quality health care for all. But in addition, there is Medisave, the system Goh introduced when he was minister of health, that allows those who can afford it to pay for more luxurious hospital care.

Likewise, Singaporeans of the future will have a large say in the way they live their daily lives. The garden estates of public housing already seem luxurious to Hong Kongers who occupy more cramped conditions. In the past, the estates have been run from a central government office with all of them, comfortable though they may be, bearing a universal stamp.

Goh wants town councils made up of local residents to run the estates, to give them an individual neighbourly feel. Elected councils of representatives will decide on things such as colour schemes, playgrounds and the like. The people will make their own environment.

"I want people to be in charge of their own lives," he says.

Take the question of cleanliness, one of the cornerstones of Lee Kuan Yew's iron determination to drag Singapore out of its former swampy mire and make it the most sparkling city in Southeast Asia.

Goh has no argument with that. But he wants people to proudly live in a clean, green Singapore they care for voluntarily out of pride rather than keeping the place clean by compulsion.

His notion is to proffer the carrot rather than wield the stick.

Once again, it's an area where the rigorous rule of the past has achieved results. Now, he thinks, its time to relax the rules and let the people build on what has been achieved.

The man who plans to lead the second generation of independent Singapore into the 21st Century as a major regional metropolis and a financial city of global consequence is an easy fellow to like.

He's tough, make no mistake about that. You don't get to be the handpicked deputy of the commanding Lee Kuan Yew for five years without picking up some of the rugged notions of your flinty boss.

But Goh's is a strength tempered by success. Lee had to be iron-willed and resolute in the early 1960s to put down the communists, then, in the tense and turbulent days when Singapore cut asunder from the Federation of Malaysia, he held his fragile society together by guts and steely determination.

If Lee Kuan Yew had not been so staunchly unyielding in those early years, first the communists, then Sukarno's "konfrontasi," then the perils of independence, could have sunk the city state.

Goh knows that. He knows also that the tactics used to such stunning effect by Lee Kuan Yew to forge the economic marvel at the Straits of Malacca are now out-dated.

Singapore has survived the storms of foundation and sailed into comparatively calm waters of prosperity and stability.

Goh is a believer in the well-tested theory that the New Singaporean created by the Lee era rises on merit. He's an advertisement for the system.

Goh, born in 1941 just before the Japanese came storming down the Malay peninsula to grab the fortress island Britain boasted was impregnable, comes, like most of his countrymen, from a migrant background.

His grandfather sailed down from the Fujian town of Yongchun near Quanzhou up the coast from Xiamen, as a small merchant. Goh's father died when the boy was 12. He grew up in a traditional extended Chinese family atmosphere with mother, grandma, uncles and cousins.

The family home was a typical Singaporean house, crowded and caring, in the suburb of Pasar Panjang. Typically of Singapore, it was razed by the landlord just a year ago to be redeveloped as another high-rise block.

The young Goh was a good scholar. His mother entered him from his second year at a Chinese primary school into the English educational stream, which gave him a head start in the academic race.

He went to the noted Raffles Institution (where he met his wife, Tan Choo Lang) and had youthful dreams, in those days when Singapore was just emerging from British rule, of being a journalist.

Every step of the way, his education from high school to university to graduate studies was partially subsidised by bursaries, scholarships and public grants.

Ask him if he is an example of the Singaporean stress on meritocracy and, after a couple of thoughtful seconds, he agrees. Goh doesn't dwell on the matter, but his early years were by no means spent in luxury. He springs from the working-class, small-trader majority of Singapore's diverse, hard-toiling Chinese masses.

His notions of writing for a living gave way to what he describes as the practical, common-sense side of his nature. He studied arts at the University of Singapore (entrance strictly by examinations, tuition paid for by a bursary that bound him to government employment) and opted for English, geography and economics.

There was much academic scrapping to gain possession of this bright student, according to those who were with him at university before his graduation in 1964.

He wanted English, and the tutors were eager to have him. A professor of geography promised him help if he opted for that discipline. But Goh, being practical, chose economics.

"The studies were easy," he gives as one explanation for the choice, a reason nobody who knows him believes.

When he graduated, professors wanted him to stay on at the campus for graduate studies. The Singapore civil service disagreed; he had signed a bond saying he would work for the civil service for five years in return for his educational funding. Now, they felt, it was time for them to collect.

Under the rules bequeathed by Britain's colonial civil service, similar to those in Hong Kong, he went into the generalised administrative service and was posted to the Economic Planning Unit as an administrative assistant.

He was aged 23, and on the bottom rung of the administrative service scale. Once again, the promising youngster caught the eye of appreciative superiors. Just as professors at university had wanted to grab a young man with great potential for their courses, mandarins of the civil service helped give him a push within their departments.

He was sent on a fellowship to Williams University in America and, typically, chose development economics as the subject for his master's degree. Why? The answer's obvious, he grins: Singapore was a developing economy and so was the rest of the region.

By 1969 he was bored. He had fulfilled his obligations, ended his five-year bond to work for the government and sought new horizons.

"When you're young, you're restive," he says. So he looked for another posting. Then Finance Minister Goh Keng Swee (no relation) offered him a posting to the World Bank in Washington, DC. It was an opportunity he had to regretfully decline.

He had recently returned from American studies, his wife, Choo Lang, had recently had twins and the thought of bringing up a family on one salary in the USA was not a greatly attractive proposition.

However, Singapore was just establishing its own shipping line, an organisation that seemed to the ambitious young civil servant a body that could be vital to development of an economy that was showing signs of bursting the geographical restraints of the tiny territory.

He was seconded to the state-owned shipping company, Neptune, in 1969. He liked it. "Working in a shipping company, especially a new one, you are making things happen, not just sitting in an office writing position papers," he says.

Things happened, indeed. Today, Neptune is one of the cornerstones of Singapore's progress. Still, he thought, eight years later when he had been managing director for four years, there must be other things to offer in life rather than working hard to make money for other people.

There were. Once again, the energetic young Goh had caught the eye of admiring seniors.

By 1976, Singapore had been independent for more than a decade. The civil service-government-administration-political framework had been melded into a tightly-meshed net-work.

That year, while still heading the national shipping line, he was approached by one of the old lions who had helped Lee lead the country through its stormy formative years.

How would Goh like to stand for parliament, the senior guru, the late Hon Sui Sen, a former finance minister, asked.

Give me three days to think about it, was his response.

"I was not a member of the People's Action Party. I had never been interested in politics.

"Why me, I thought.

"Then I considered what Singapore had given me. I may not have been a professional politician, but maybe I could contribute.

"They were looking for people of a certain age, a conscious search for young Singaporeans who could become part of the political structure, who might perhaps be the leaders of the future when the founding fathers were moving off stage in a decade or two decades' time.

"I wasn't the first, by any means. There were two parliamentary elections before I first stood in 1976 when young Singaporeans of the post-independence era stood for election.

"But I felt the system had paid for my education. The system had given me good, challenging jobs. The system had been good to me and good for Singapore.

"I felt a sense of obligation to give something back to the system."

He stood, and in a parliamentary system where being a PAP candidate mans there is a virtual 95-percent chance of election, he won the seat of Marine Parade, which he has held with an easy majority every since.

That was in 1976. Two years later, he was a minister. Two years after that, a full member of the cabinet.

Politics may have come to him by chance. But after 14 years he is a very practiced and skillful player of the game. Also, he freely admits, he likes it. "It's very fulfilling," he says.

Regrets? Well, he would like a bit more time for himself and family.

He looks a well-muscled, trim figure, a suitable physique for head of the defence establishment of Singapore's small, but expert, armed forces. It is a military establishment that owes much to Swiss and Israeli examples with a taut, tough cadre of highly-trained officers and NCOs and a large civilian territorial force that can be instantly called to arms should danger threaten the state.

This is one area that will see no change. The citizen-soldier will remain a feature of Singaporean life and every young man will do his 30 months in uniform and then remain on the active reserve list.

Official biographies list tennis and golf as his pastimes. He plays regularly, which probably explains the physique.

What he would really like, he says, is a few weeks off to sit down and read for pleasure. All he gets to read these days are reports, dossiers and other documents associated with his job.

And when you combine the task of taking over from Headmaster Lee at the blackboard of the republic it doesn't leave much time for the sort of relaxed, pleasant reading he would like to enjoy.

Since Lee Kuan Yew announced a year ago he would be stepping down in this triumphant anniversary year, there has been much gossip in the coffee houses about the man who will take his place.

Among young Singaporeans, especially, there is a sense that it is time for a change. The man who will lead the government seems genuinely popular, the epitome of the republic's quest for excellence and independence.

If the man is surprised to find himself with his foot halfway through the prime ministerial door, he's not the only one.

The rise and rise of Goh Chok Tong came as a bit of a surprise to others, as well.

Many in Singapore feel he's simply too nice a man, too humble, too honest, without the killer instinct to go for the jugular, to be top dog in the political kennel.

I'm not too sure. A pleasant guy? Yes, indeed. But the impression I had was that beneath that niceness, alongside that affability, there is a politician who is a lot more shrewd, a sight more ruthless, than a lot of people might suspect.

I reckon that, come December when his feet are under the chair in the Istana (ruler's palace) that dominates much of the central part of the island, Goh Chok Tong will pretty swiftly be seen to be—if necessary—as effective and relentless as his mentor.

As Lee Kuan Yew marches off into the history books, he leaves behind him enormous footprints on the sands of time. My betting is that Goh will grow quickly into the job to fill those sizeable shoes of the founding father of the nation.

[The following question and answer session with Goh was published in a box at the end of the interview under the subtitle "Keeping Pace with the Country's Success Is one of the Problems"; place, date not given]

QUESTION: Taking over supreme responsibility for your country from a person like Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew must be an awesome task. Do you face the future with optimism as the reins of power pass?

ANSWER: I'm optimistic. Few founder leaders leave a country in such a good state as has Prime Minister Lee. Look at the world around us; you can count them on the fingers of one hand.

QUESTION: Looking ahead, what do you see as the greatest challenges facing your nation?

ANSWER: We're entering a new phase. We've got to cope with the problems of success. Expectations are high. there is declining fertility. I think that's a serious problem and we are in the midst of trying to reverse it. Otherwise by about 2010 to 2020, the population will peak and decline.

QUESTION: And how do you plan to overcome them?

ANSWER: We have to sustain our economic growth and invest heavily in our population—in education, in skilled training, so that the most valuable asset that we have, our people, will be maximised.

QUESTION: What are Singapore's major strengths? How will you put these to work to most benefit the population?

ANSWER: Superior leadership and government and a level-headed, hardworking population. The location is also a strength but location is useless unless we have the organisation and people to turn it into an advantage.

QUESTION: There has been much talk in recent years of the Singapore system of meritocracy in which bright, striving young Singaporeans get to the top. Do you consider yourself an example of this system that seems to have served Singapore so well?

ANSWER: Yes. And the system will continue. It will give all Singaporeans equal chances in education, in jobs, and the best will rise to the top. And in politics, we are constantly scouring the whole population for bright, able young men and women.

QUESTION: How would you describe present relations with your closest neighbours, Malaysia and Indonesia? Would you call them friendly and co-operative and how do you see them developing?

ANSWER: Excellent. I would give an A for our relations with Indonesia, perhaps an A-minus for those with Malaysia. Malaysia is our closest neighbour and because of historical links one could expect an occasional area of disagreement and friction. But the fundamentals are good.

QUESTION: Lee says he will stay on as a senior cabinet minister after you take over as prime minister. Do you think his presence in cabinet will hinder your performance?

ANSWER: I seed it as positive. Lee has a wealth of wisdom and I intend to take advantage of it. The best way is to have him in cabinet, debating, arguing with us over policies, over directions of the country. If there is consensus, of course, a decision can be taken easily. But if it is a tricky issue and judgement has to be made, well, the prime minister has to judge for himself. I don't see Lee's presence in the cabinet as hindering the prime minister's importance.

QUESTION: As you look forward to the 25th anniversary of Singapore's foundation as an independent republic and what will be the highlight of this celebration year?

ANSWER: The National Day Parade in the Padang. We are trying to capture nostalgia, what it was like in the first parade in 1966. In 1965, nobody expected Singapore to succeed so well. So the National Day Parade has a special meaning.

QUESTION: The question of emigration of the best and the brightest is a problem in both Hong Kong and Singapore. We are losing our people because of uncertainty about the future under Chinese rule. But I can't understand why Singaporeans are leaving? Why? And what do you plan to do to staunch this loss of your people?

ANSWER: In essence, they leave because they see a better life for themselves and their children. Whether they get it, I think, is another matter.

Cambodia

Editorial Highlights National Defense Task

BK1506103390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Jun 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "The Dry-season Successes Constitute the Force Needed To More Vigorously Promote the Rainy-season Campaign Against the Enemy"; date not given]

[Text] The last dry-season campaign against the enemy wound up with brilliant successes for the entire party, Armed Forces, and people over the genocidal Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann gang. The resounding victories won on the Svay Chek, Thmar Puok, and Pang Roloem battlefields demonstrated the great heroism and courage of our Armed Forces through the supremacy of their strength and victory. The heavy but noble duties have been excellently performed by our combined forces using combined measures and combined means in launching one offensive after another against the enemy.

Personifying self-reliance in assuming the national defense task with our own forces, we have inflicted most shameful defeats on the three enemy groups. Our Armed Forces, including the regular, regional, and militia forces and the people's police forces, have grown both in size and quality. Their determination to fight, their will to rely on their own efforts, and their resolute challenge to the enemy, especially those displayed by the regular forces, have been further consolidated. Moreover, thanks to direct party leadership at all levels and in all sectors, the resourceful institutions, ministries, and offices concerned have focused both morally and materially on the line of people's war which they have successfully implemented in attacking the enemy in every field. As a result, they have brought satisfying successes to the dry-season campaign.

In concrete terms, during the 1989-90 dry-season campaign, we put out of action 9,093 enemy soldiers, killed 6,685, captured 940, wounded 545, and accepted surrender from 1,268 others. We seized 2,785 assorted weapons, 495 metric tons of assorted munitions, 9,445 mines, 73 boats, and 62 walkie-talkies, and destroyed 607 enemy shelters. [all figures as received]

Outstanding in these brilliant feats, the 5th Regiment of the 286th Division and the 9th Regiment of the 179th Division received from Comrade Heng Samrin the title of Most Heroic Units during the recent conference to sum up the 1989-90 dry-season military activities. Several other units and individuals also were awarded with great honors for their combat and combat support activities on the battlefields.

We have just concluded the dry-season campaign and are entering the rainy season at the new stage in which fighting and negotiation are taking place simultaneously, especially the negotiation to reach a cease-fire agreement in view of dousing the flames of war and quenching unnecessary bloodshed among Cambodians. This is a most difficult stage because the enemy has not shown any signs of giving up its ambition to invade and topple the State of Cambodia to open the way for the genocidal Pol Pot gang's return to power in Cambodia. The enemy still has in store for us many perfidious maneuvers and tricks and is waiting for an opportunity to undermine and subvert our country and people. At the same time, the enemy continues attempts to beef up the strength of his soldiers to enable them to adventurously rear their heads in intensifying armed activities with the aim of expanding their zone of actions. For this reason, we must clearly stipulate that no matter how the Cambodian problem is to be solved, our forces must remain strong and always superior to the enemy. For this reason, party committees at all levels should clearly see how our advantages on the battlefields can be improved, for the three reactionary Khmer groups will never give up their attempts to destroy us in every field.

For the immediate future, the task of the 1990 rainy season is to continue promoting enthusiasm to successfully implement the line of people's war by mustering all possibilities of the combined forces, combined measures, and combined means; more vigorously developing the successes of the 1989-90 dry-season campaign; self-reliantly frustrating any offensive edges of the enemy to prevent him from seizing battlefield superiority; and utilizing well the tactics of crushing enemy troops by setting up an effective defensive work. We must increase attacks against the enemy and firmly defend positions, support bases, and main targets both along the border and inside the country; tightly and safely arrange the weapon and trench networks; and concentrate on destroying the positions, hideouts, and arms and ammunition caches of the enemy and seize as many of his weapons and ammunitions as possible.

During this rainy season, our entire combined forces must continue to launch armed attacks against the enemy, flush out hidden enemy elements, proselytize enemy soldiers, and cut off enemy food supplies. All of this should be simultaneously carried out on every front. It is essential to consolidate the leading, command, and support networks in all fields; strengthen good order, system, and discipline; and enhance effectiveness in leadership, combat orders, command, training, coordination of actions, and combined attacks against the enemy in order to achieve good results.

The task in the current 1990 rainy season is of key significance to our efforts to take care of the country's destiny with our own forces. It is essential that all our cadres, combatants, party members, and people correctly understand the requirements of each stage and are highly determined to overcome all the great tests and trials in order to effectively and successfully perform their respective roles and duties to win successes for the motherland and people.

Son Sann Gives Interview on Tokyo Meeting

BK1606123990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian national government by unidentified station correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio. Greetings to His Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] president and prime minister of the Cambodian national government.

Earlier, VOK had met Your Excellency President in Tokyo and broadcast an interview with you on the KPNLF's reaction to the signing in Tokyo. On this occasion, I would like to ask permission from Your Excellency President to ask a few more questions for our compatriot listeners' benefit.

[Son Sann] Please go ahead.

[Correspondent] After the meeting in Tokyo, the Hun Sen side of the Heng Samrin regime stated that this meeting was a success but there are still a few clouds, namely the Khmer Rouge issue. As for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, he said the Tokyo meeting was partially successful. The party of Democratic Kampuchea, that is the Khmer Rouge, rejected the Tokyo agreement and did not sign this document. Earlier, the KPNLF, that is Your Excellency President, had said this meeting in Tokyo is a step toward peace and toward a definitive solution to the Cambodian problem. More recently, the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia [FUNCINPEC], that is the side of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, already designated three personalities to be members of the supreme national council [SNC]. What has the KPNLF done concerning the establishment of this SNC? In the KPNLF's view, yours in particular, what are the next stages in the process to search for a definitive solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Son Sann] Greetings to the revered clergy and beloved compatriots. I thank VOK for giving me the opportunity to talk to you all inside Cambodia.

I would like to recall what I firmly believed back before 1963. Out of my concern that there would not be peace, I already at that time said that if our independent country is to remain independent, all of us should unite and be reconciled within a framework of genuine neutrality and nationalism. This was in 1963. Later on, in 1975, 1976, and 1977, when all of us suffered in Cambodia, I made efforts to get the international community to assist our compatriots in Cambodia. Out of my concern for our compatriots, I saw only one way: All Cambodians abroad should unite and seek a way to assist our suffering compatriots at home. I thus founded an association: the General Association of Khmers Abroad [repeated in French with the acronym AGKE—Association Generale des Khmers A l'Etranger] in order to get Cambodians in France and in other countries to unite. Because I realize that only a Cambodian force can start finding assistance for suffering compatriots at home. At that time, I wrote to all compatriots to change themselves, unite, and serve our people. That was the second phase.

Now, in 1989, last year, and this year, I have many times, even before going to the meeting in Tokyo, urged Cambodians not to kill fellow Cambodians. I appealed to them to unite and be reconciled and to change themselves and unite. Cambodians should not kill fellow Cambodians. This has been my firm belief since 1960-63. Even now, this belief of mine is still practical and valid.

To answer VOK's question, I firmly believe that the light of peace can now be seen in the distance due to the efforts of the six ASEAN countries and the five superpowers—which have already met four times to try to solve the Cambodian problem—and also the efforts of Australia, and more recently those of Thailand and Japan in Tokyo.

I firmly believe that the Tokyo meeting has great significance. However, as far as the form of the meeting is concerned, there were some shortcomings. But in my view, this Tokyo meeting can lead us to another major step forward toward another meeting of the five superpowers, in July, probably by the (?end) of the month. These countries want to meet the four Cambodian parties if the latter can agree among themselves. They want to help us achieve our common goal, namely peace for our compatriots in Cambodia. After that, if this meeting between the superpowers and the four Cambodian parties achieved good results, the Paris international conference on Cambodia would be reconvened, as was clearly stated in Tokyo. I consider this very good and appropriate for solving the Cambodian problem.

As for the SNC, the Phnom Penh side has six members, while the Cambodian national government has six to be divided among the three groups. I think this is unjust. I have already criticized this; however, this is still under negotiation. Soon we will meet before going on to meet the five superpowers where we will express our views. However, to me this inappropriate form of the structure and its injustice are secondary. This is because the Tokyo meeting is very significant in the sense that at this meeting the issue of voluntarily refraining from using weapons until a peace agreement is reached was discussed. It also discussed the SNC prior to the meeting at the end of July. The meeting requested the speedy reconvening of the international conference in Paris to solve the Cambodian problem and also the role of the United Nations. It called for an international control mechanism to supervise the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to ensure peace and organize elections.

All this was discussed in Tokyo and has paved the way for us to advance toward meeting the five superpowers in July. This is a great step. If we follow this, we will make a great move toward achieving peace for all our compatriots. Therefore, I appeal to all Cambodian compatriots to realize that this is an important and last chance for Cambodians to be reconciled as I asked way back before 1963.

Furthermore, we will have further talks. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk thinks that the moon can be seen fairly clearly while Hun Sen said the full moon is there but is half covered by clouds. Be that as it may, clouds will not stay long; soon they will dissipate. No clouds ever stay long. Do you not want to see the full moon? There is a full moon every month. It is normal that sometimes this can or cannot be seen. We have seen the full moon in Cambodia since our childhood. This full moon is approaching Cambodia although there are some clouds around. I appeal to the clouds to quickly think so that our compatriots can see the full moon which we all want.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Excellency President. I would like you to please specify that if the party of Democratic Kampuchea, that is the Khmer Rouge, does not go along with the formula signed in Tokyo and does not send representatives to take part in the SNC, will the KPNLF send in its representatives as the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has done?

[Son Sann] I would like to once again inform the clergy and compatriots that we want peace for our nation and compatriots, but not just peace for a couple of days or a couple of weeks. If we want genuine peace, all Cambodians should unite and be reconciled as I stated way back in 1963 when I said all compatriots should unite and be reconciled. If any one party is left out, we will not have peace. Please do understand this. Therefore, all compatriots in the four Cambodian parties, please think about this seriously.

Frankly speaking, I do realize and understand why the Hun Sen side has now become reconciliatory and softened its attitude. Everyone knows this. Whether this is good or not, a step has been made. For this I thank Hun Sen. It is true that the other party still represents clouds covering the moon. I know that this latter party and other parties are Cambodians and will realize the supreme interest of Cambodia and the Cambodian nation and people. In my view, these clouds will not stay long because they do understand things.

I would like to inform compatriots, in all fairness, about Khieu Samphan going to Tokyo and refusing to sign the agreement. Prior to this, the four parties agreed to sign a document [words indistinct]; in Tokyo some additions were made to this document. However, in my view, these additions were not bad, but they were not in accordance with the desire of the party which refused to sign. Thus, I would not reproach or blame that party. However, I appeal to these personalities.

I realize that allocating six members to the SNC to each side is not just. We did not like the fact that Hun Sen was considered an equal of the samdech. However, this should not be considered the main step toward peace for our compatriots and our country and rebuilding it. This is the major thing. I have already protested but agreed with the Tokyo document because Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the nationalists' representative. I did criticize a few points. I hope that these will be discussed and agreed upon in future negotiations.

Now, I would like to especially inform the clouds that we still have time to negotiate. We still have time to discuss and rectify the matter. Therefore, please do not mask the moon for too long; please allow the moon to shine in full for our compatriots to see and clearly realize that peace is near because all Cambodians know how to reconcile with another. Otherwise, our compatriots will pronounce their judgment on you. I would like all of us to unite because unity among Cambodians is necessary for peace for our compatriots.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Excellency President. Concerning the determining factor of whether it is two or four parties, if I am not mistaken, this is a major obstacle which prevented the party of Democratic Kampuchea from signing the Tokyo agreement. Thus, in the next phase, we have heard that there will be a meeting between the five superpowers and the four Cambodian parties. This is the formula known as five plus four. Can Your Excellency President say that at this forthcoming meeting between the superpowers and the four Cambodian parties, which formula will be used—the five plus four or five plus two formula?

[Son Sann] In accordance with my firm belief, we all should unite. I express firm hope that at the meeting with the five superpowers, I want the four parties represented. If any one party refuses to understand the interest of the Cambodian nation and people, I cannot force them. However, my appeal is for all Cambodians to unite. (? To restore justice), I have a request prior to the meeting with the five superpowers—these countries do say that Cambodians should agree among themselves first before this meeting. At this meeting with the superpowers, I do want all four parties present. However, if this cannot be achieved, I do not know what to do. Whether it is a three-party or two-party [delegation], we have to meet the five superpowers.

In order to have the participation of all four parties, I request, prior to the meeting with the superpowers, the establishment of a technical team, which is to meet in Thailand or in the samdech's secure Sereipheap village, or at Angkor Wat, in order to examine the issues we have to solve before going to meet with the superpowers.

We have to examine in detail first, the issue of a cease-fire; second, that of the establishment of the SNC; and third, the role of the United Nations to assist us to ensure peace, supervise the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, and organize an election with all our four parties.

Finally, I would like to have a technical committee discuss Angkor Wat in order to set up a soldier-free security zone with a 50-km radius around the temple to get international assistance for it. In the Tokyo agreement, it is stated that this is so international scholars can take part in preserving our soul, that is Angkor Wat temple whose great significance has been recognized by the international community.

If you have other questions, I will answer them. However, I would like to make an appeal to some members of our front.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Excellency President. Another point I would like to ask you concerns combatants, be they troops of the KPNLF or any other groups. As Prime Minister of the Cambodian national government—which is recognized by the United Nations—what do you have to say to combatants of all Cambodian sides at this time when an agreement has been signed concerning the mutual trust to refrain from using military forces to kill fellow Cambodians?

[Son Sann] Troops of any forces are strong because they are courageous to fight to liberate the country and have discipline. I have noticed that in any country, strong troops have discipline. Discipline is the most important factor. Thus, what is our compatriots' aim? We want peace and security for Cambodia. Troops of any forces have set themselves up to serve the nation and the people; they should listen to what the people want. We have to make sacrifice [words indistinct]. I respect all combatants. Some have become invalids; others have died leaving behind widows and orphans. They have been been cared for. The thing to do now is to have discipline, stop fighting, stop killing one another, and unite and reconcile our nation. This is of greatest importance.

All of you combatants already have discipline. I ask you to use this to ensure peace for our country and rebuild it. Thus, I hope that all combatants will listen to their leaders. Furthermore, you have referred to me as prime minister of the current national government, I appeal now and later on—if my voice will still be listened to then—to the nation to remember all our combatants who have sacrificed their lives and endured in the national struggle to liberate our country from the Vietnamese aggressors. In the future, the nation should show gratitude to these combatants and those who do not assist the Vietnamese. Jobs should be found for these combatants appropriate to their merits. In addition to this, the widows whose husbands have sacrificed their lives on the battlefield and orphans whose fathers have lost their lives in liberating the country should be looked after. This is in general.

I would also like to inform combatants within the front's ranks. I said before the new year, and I distinctly remembered saying it the day I went to stay in Banteay Chhma, as I always have said, I have consideration for all of them; I will not forget any one of them. I still count them and want to express my sentiments to them and assist them, although I cannot reach them. My heart has remained the same since 1963. I want everyone to unite and be reconciled. I never lied. I still consider all of you as compatriots.

I remember asking you to please correct yourselves from that month on. You know what you have done wrong. I will overlook this. In the future, for our country to have order, we should have laws to protect human rights. If we still infringe upon human rights and put our personal interest above that of the nation, we will probably not last. Vietnam is there, close to us. If our people do not like us and do not support us, Vietnam will be back. Please know this. Thus, please believe me. In the future, if my words still carry any weight and are listened to, when you hold positions in the Cambodian administration, please remember all the combatants who have made sacrifices for many years. Some have already died. Please look after their wives and children and disabled combatants too. For those who are currently fighting, appropriate jobs should be found for them.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Excellency President. Finally, on behalf of the VOK compatriots and listeners, I would like to express thanks to His Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF president and prime minister of the Cambodian national government, for allowing me to conduct this interview for the benefit of our compatriots and listeners. Thank you.

[Son Sann] Thank you compatriots. I take leave of you now and firmly hope that we will meet soon.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Excellency President.

Additional Report on Attack on Kompong Thom

BK2006014290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 90

["Detailed Special Report on Attack Against Kompong Thom Town"]

[Text] On 16 June, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets marshaled 50 truckloads of their troops from various provinces, including 300 Vietnamese soldiers, backed by 20 modern Soviet-made tanks and many 130-mm and 105-mm artillery pieces and rocket launchers, in a bid to retake from us the communes and villages in the Kompong Thom town vicinity that we had liberated.

At 0500 on 17 June, our national resistance forces jointly attacked and completely liberated Kompong Thom town. We destroyed a position of the province's army headquarters at Acha Leak; four battalion positions in Prey Ponlich, Krachap, Kdei Sen, and Ta Nhor Chu villages; and four company positions at Prey Koy, Prem, Kompong Svay, and Pu Phav. We killed 67 enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 56 others. We destroyed 87 assorted firearms, six tanks—with various types of guns, including 85-mm and 12.8-mm guns, on board—five supply and ammunition depots, 10 trucks, and 10 barrels and a tank of fuel. We seized 112 assorted guns, including 100 AK's, 10 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, and two RPK machine guns, as well as a significant quantity of war materiel. We liberated Kompong Thom town, the district town of Kompong Svay, as well as 10 wards and communes and all the villages in the town and its vicinity. And we freed 360 village and commune officials, militiamen, and Cambodian soldiers.

VONADK Issues Report on Battambang Attack

BK2006010690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Jun 90

["Special report on attack against Battambang town"]

[Text] On 15-16 June, the national resistance forces unleashed an important three-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemies and puppets [in Battambang town].

The first prong was mounted against the Vietnamese enemies and puppets stationed on Route 10 at O Andong, Sdau, Boeng Ampel, Thnoeng, and Boeng Srav. We destroyed 12 Vietnamese positions and two ammunition and supply depots, killed 36 and wounded over 50 enemy soldiers, and dug 12 pits and planted 32 land mines on the route.

The second prong was launched against the Vietnamese enemies and puppets posted along the Sangke River and at positions in Kamping-Chak Angkam and upper Banan. We destroyed four Vietnamese-puppet positions and killed seven and wounded 12 enemy soldiers.

The third prong was conducted by firing 54 artillery shells on Battambang Town. A number of shells landed near the Vietnamese-puppet command, many in the market, and some others at the railway station.

In the situation where the national resistance forces repeatedly attacked Battambang town and its vicinity:

1. The Vietnamese and puppet leaders were terribly worried and confused because they had to face attacks against both the town and its vicinity;
2. The Cambodian soldiers defied the orders issued by the Vietnamese and puppet commanders for them to go and fight along Route 10 and the Sangke River. They revolted against and denounced their commanders. On 18 June, they attacked the Vietnamese enemies and puppet leaders in Battambang Town; and
3. The inhabitants with their families, belongings, and carts continuously fled from the town along Route 5 and, in particular, along O Taki and O Take creeks toward the north so as to avoid the fighting. The villagers living in the vicinity had stopped bringing in their provisions to sell in the town since 15 June.

Indonesia

Army Chief Interviewed on ABRI, Constitution

BK1606140790 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 9 Jun 90 pp 24,25

[Interview with Army Chief of Staff General Edi Sudrajat by TEMPO correspondent Agus Basri in Surabaya; date not given]

[Text] [Basri] Some people believe the 1945 generation and the post-1945 generation are different, especially as far as the dual function of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] is concerned. What is your opinion about this?
[Sudrajat] In the past, the dual function of ABRI strove for the realization of independence. Now it strives to give substance to that independence already gained. We launched our struggle not just for the sake of independence. We need a better and more decent life. We need to give substance to our independence.

[Basri] Isn't there any difference between the 1945 generation and the post-1945 generation, especially as far as the issue of legitimacy is concerned?
[Sudrajat] The essence of struggle is our commitment to the nation and country—we are ready to die for the nation and country. It was and still is our slogan. Our struggle should be that way.

[Basri] Will there be moves to perfect the dual function concept? For example, on civilian posts which continue to be assumed by ABRI officers?
[Sudrajat] Such an issue cannot be called dual function when it involves government posts. The ABRI is not only committed to the security aspect, but is also concerned with the future of the nation and country.

[Basri] You mean ABRI is also concerned with the sociopolitical aspect of the administration?
[Sudrajat] That is right. If an ABRI officer gains the needed trust, he may assume a civilian post. Therefore, it is not the case of an officer being appointed to a certain post because he wants that post. He must go through the election process. Some are elected by the regional legislative assembly. If the people want him to assume a certain post, that means he has gained people's trust. Therefore, he has legitimacy.

[Basri] Many people are discussing the issue of [presidential] succession. To what extent is ABRI responsible for its security aspect?
[Sudrajat] The issue is actually about national leadership succession. Right now, the succession process has not begun. We have not even held general elections yet. If it turns out that we must be responsible for the security aspect, then our stand is that we will defend the Constitution.

[Basri] This means that ABRI will support all existing political groups?
[Sudrajat] Yes. ABRI defends the existence of the nation and country in accordance with the democratic system

we uphold, namely the Pancasila democracy. We must safeguard and uphold such democracy so it can be practiced in accordance with the Constitution, which we firmly believe and uphold.

[Basri] Does it mean that, as Pak Harto [President Suharto] once said, those who violate the Constitution will be crushed?
[Sudrajat] Yes. Those who violate the Constitution will surely be dealt with. Those who recognize the existence of the nation must also respect the Constitution.

[Basri] Now when election time is approaching, several issues, including ethnic, religious, and racial issues, the social gap, and the lodging of protests to the House of Representatives, have all appeared. How do you interpret all these?
[Sudrajat] All these are problems derived from our existence as a nation and these problems must be properly handled. If, for instance, there are disputes, they must of course be solved. If they cannot be solved, there are state institutions which will do the job. I believe these problems can be solved.

[Basri] Therefore, ABRI is not only a stabilizing and dynamizing force [stabilisator dan dinamisator], but also an agent which promotes democracy [demokratisator]?
[Sudrajat] That is right. For example, when this nation once disregarded democracy, it was ABRI that made the call that things should be settled in a constitutional way.

[Basri] The soldiers' oath in Law No. 2/1988 stipulates a soldier's loyalty to the state, while earlier, his loyalty was to the government. Why has it been changed?
[Sudrajat] Perhaps what was meant at the time was that the government was the state. So it was corrected later. The nature of human beings is full of deficiency and mistakes. It is also the nature of human beings to continuously correct his mistakes and improve himself.

[Basri] Therefore, soldier should be loyal to the state, not to the government.
[Sudrajat] Do not set the two against each other. Both are actually one. The state is the manifestation and the government is the realization. Therefore, the two are not different entities.

Laos

Article 14 of Lecture on Draft Constitution

BK1906153990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 9 Jun 90

[Radio lecture on draft constitution given on 9 June by Chaleun Yiapaohcu, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, standing member of the Supreme People's Assembly, and standing member of the Constitution Drafting Committee—recorded]

[Summary] "Today, I will begin discussing Chapter II of the draft constitution, which deals with the socioeconomic system. This is another important chapter in our draft constitution."

Article 14 in Chapter II stipulates in full as follows:

"The central objective of the economic policy is to transform the natural economy into a goods economy, aimed at developing production and improving the material and spiritual life of the multiethnic people. The state pays attention to developing production forces on the basis of implementing the agricultural-forestry, industrial, and services economic structure; expanding communications and transport work; and vigorously utilizing trade with a view to developing the foundation of the national economy. The state promotes economic relations with foreign countries based on the principle of respect for each other's independence and mutual benefits." There are three main themes in this article.

The reason the draft constitution stipulates that the central objective of the economic policy is to transform the natural economy into a goods economy is because the present period is the period of consolidating, developing, and upgrading the popular democratic regime. To achieve this goal, we must build and develop the economy and improve the living conditions of the multiethnic people who are still faced with numerous difficulties and shortcomings. To improve the life of the people and to develop the economy, we must transform the natural economy into a goods economy. This is the overall objective of our people. Due to its lack of efficiency, the natural economy is unable to bring prosperity and wealth to our people at all. In order to increase production, we must transform our natural way of making a living into a new style. For example, we must develop irrigation facilities and use machinery in carrying out rice farming. After the production has been developed, trading transactions must be increasingly introduced. Such a change will gradually be effected by each farming family.

The second paragraph of this article says: The state pays attention to developing production forces on the basis of implementing the agricultural-forestry, industrial, and services economic structure. At present, our production forces are very rudimentary and are incapable of producing adequate material goods to meet the needs of our people. Basically, production forces are laboring people, including farmers and workers, and tools for carrying out production, such as farm implements and draft animals. Therefore, the draft constitution has to stress that production forces must be gradually developed and upgraded. Only by developing production forces will we be able to develop the national economy and create favorable conditions for improving our people's lives. We must begin developing production forces in the fields of agriculture, raising livestock, forestry, and services which encompass finance, banking, trading, communications and transport, and tourism. Then, we can proceed to develop industrial complexes. After goods are produced, trading transactions must be promoted among the people in all localities and communications and transport networks be expanded.

Of course, we are not able to develop our economy and production forces by ourselves for we lack funds and experience. That is why our state must promote economic relations with foreign countries with a view to acquiring capital, experience, and technology from them. However, in developing trade relations with foreign countries, we must do so only on the basis of respect for each other's independence and mutual benefits.

Two-Week Antinarcotics Workshop Concludes

BK1606105490 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL)—A 2-week seminar on anti-narcotics operations in accordance with the 1961 Vienna Agreement on the control of narcotics trafficking wound up here on June 15.

The seminar was attended by 60 participants who were mainly police and customs officers from 14 provinces of Laos.

The seminar was held in the framework of cooperation between the National Committee for the Narcotics Control and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States of America.

The documents studied at this seminar were the use of narcotics, plans for drug delivery, the improvement and training of informants, the planning for raids, the project encouraging people to substitute the plantation of opium with other crops.

Attending both the inaugural and closing ceremonies were deputy minister for foreign affairs Souban Salitthilat and charge d'affaires of the USA to Laos Mr. Charles B. Salmon.

Supreme Court Orders Destruction of Narcotics

BK1506104490 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)—Following the hearing of a narcotics case, the People's Supreme Court of the Lao People's Democratic Republic organized here yesterday a ceremony to destroy seized narcotics and the instruments for its production.

The evidences were seized on March 7 by border guards in the north Bokeo Province in the area of Meuang Mom, in Tonpheuang District. The border guards estimated that the refinery had operated for one month at Meuang Mon hamlet, three kilometers deep in the forest with an aim to be out of sight and far from the hands of the authority.

The confiscated items weighing 337.2 kgs in all arrived here from Bokeo on May 4, 1990. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Souban Salitthilat, president of the National Lao Committee for the Narcotics Inspection and Control, diplomatic corps, representatives of the international organizations in Laos and authorities concerned.

This is the second case of narcotics tried in Laos following the first case whose principal alleged men were some foreigners conspiring with some Lao nationalities in installing a heroine refinery in the northern Oudomsai Province of Laos in early August 1988.

Chawalit's Resignation in Thailand Viewed

BK1506054390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Jun 90

[PASASON feature: "Will the Thai Political Situation Be Further Confused or Will It Gradually Return to Peaceful Normalcy?"—date not given]

[Text] As everyone knows, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of Thailand, has resigned from his posts in the Thai Government. According to Thai mass media reports, the resignation resulted from conflicts within the ranks of the government. Thai television further reported on Wednesday, 13 June, that a high-ranking official of the Solidarity Party and certain Thai politicians have said that Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut may join a political party—either the Phalang Tham Party of Major General Chamlong Srimuang or the Solidarity Party. Another politician told the mass media that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan may also resign in order to settle the conflicts within the government.

Nevertheless, the causes of concern are the activities of the military forces of various corps which are loyal to Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut, their former boss. The military activities have now considerably diminished following the assurance that nothing will happen during the prime minister's absence. That pledge came prior to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's departure for his visit to the United States. It was made by many Thai officers, including Gen. Sunthon Khongsomphong, Armed Forces supreme commander, and Gen. Suchinda Khraprayun, Army commander in chief, who until today have reiterated the assurance.

The present critical situation and conflicts in political circles, however, have caused concern to Thai politicians and foreign mass media. For example, many British newspapers have published headlines saying it is feared that the Thai military will stage a coup d'etat and that the Thai political situation is becoming bewilderingly chaotic. Regarding this, the (?FINANCIAL TIMES) said in a little milder manner in its headline that the resignation of the Thai deputy prime minister will result in weakening the Thai Government. According to a BBC radio report on 12 June, a Bangkok-based correspondent for THE INDEPENDENT indicated that the conflict between Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung, minister attached to the Prime

Minister's Office, is merely a sign of the split in the government ranks as well as indicative of the disagreement between the military and civilian politicians. A Bangkok-based correspondent for THE TIMES, referring to remarks by certain Thai politicians and government officials, has noted that this case could lead to the collapse of the Thai coalition government. In its 12 June broadcast, however, Thai radio reported the Thai prime minister's view by saying that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan also feels sorrow and regret over the resignation of Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut and that it will not be easy to replace him, because it takes many decades to build leaders.

Whether the situation in Thailand will be further confused or will gradually return to peaceful normalcy following the resignation of Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut is up to the Thai people. The resignation is merely an event among many others that frequently happen in Thai political circles. It is the Thai people who determine the destiny of Thailand, because groups or individuals, no matter how influential they are, will never be able to reverse the situation to meet their personal wishes. The Chatchai government still has a solid foundation. Furthermore, the Thai politicians and people, including senior politicians, remain firmly confident of the Chatchai government.

Phoun Sipaseut Meets UN Official in Vientiane

BK1606114390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Rafeeuddin Ahmed, assistant UN secretary general, paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs yesterday evening. The assistant UN secretary general made an overnight stopover in Vientiane on his way to Phnom Penh to follow the situation in Cambodia.

The foreign minister and the assistant UN secretary general discussed a wide range of international issues, including the Cambodian problem. Rafeeuddin Ahmed informed Phoun Sipaseut of the result of the recent meeting between Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Tokyo. The foreign minister briefed the UN official on the socioeconomic development in the Lao People's Democratic Republic following the introduction of the restructuring policy in the country and Laos' foreign policy, in particular the relations with friendly countries in this region.

Regarding the Cambodian problem, the two personalities were convinced that if the warring Cambodian factions and the countries that render assistance to these factions understood each other and shared a common view, the Cambodian problem would be settled in the near future.

Defense Minister Greets Cambodian Counterpart

BK2006051490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] On 19 June, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense, sent a message of greetings to Comrade General Tie Banh, minister of national defense of the State of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army [CPA], on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire Lao People's Army [LPA] and in my own name, I would like to wholeheartedly convey warm and friendly salutations to you, comrade, and through you, to all cadres and combatants in the entire CPA.

Throughout the past 39 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the CPA has been increasingly developed and strengthened. It, together with the Cambodian people, has scored many outstanding heroic deeds in the cause of the national liberation struggle to defend the revolutionary gains, thereby defeating evil schemes of the enemies who have aimed to sabotage the Cambodian revolution and significantly contributing to the struggle for peace and stability in the region and enhancing the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries.

Our LPA regards the victories of the Cambodian army and people as our own. We are convinced that the special relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two nations and two armies will be further strengthened to an unprecedented degree. We wish the CPA and the fraternal Cambodian army new, ever greater achievements in defending and building their prosperous and strong country. We wish you, comrade minister, good health and new, great success in performing your noble, responsible tasks.

DPRK Party Delegation Visits, Holds Talks

BK1506102890 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)—A delegation of the foreign relations board of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee led by its deputy head Kim Yang-keun arrived here on June 14 on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the the foreign relations board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC].

The delegation was met at the airport by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy head of the foreign relations board of the LPRP CC and deputy minister for foreign affairs and other senior officials.

Chang Yong-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPR [Democratic People's Republic] of Korea to Laos was also on hand.

In the afternoon of the same day, the delegation met with the Lao officials from the foreign relations board of the LPRP CC.

The sides exchanged views on the foreign relations work, on international situation and on cooperation between the two parties and foreign relations boards.

The delegation will also meet with the Lao officials concerned and visit some provinces in Laos.

This visit of the Korean delegation to Laos is an important contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Meets Kaysone Phomvihan

BK2006053990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Vientiane yesterday afternoon a courtesy call from a delegation of the Foreign Relations Board of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Yang-keun, deputy head of the board, which is currently on a one-week friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic republic [LPDR]. The host and the guests talked in a warm atmosphere. They discussed many issues, in particular national construction, Lao-Korean relations, consolidation of democracy, and party building.

Comrade Chang Yong-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the LPDR, accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion.

Earlier, Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee, received the delegation in Vientiane on the afternoon of 18 June.

North Korean, Hungarian Leaders Send Messages

BK1306102090 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—The acting-president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], Phoumi Vongvichit, recently recived a message of thanks from President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il-song expressed his thanks for extending congratulations on his re-election as president of the DPRK. He was convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the DPRK would be increasingly developed through a joint struggle for peace and victory of the socialist cause.

Meanwhile, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR Kaysone Phomvihan received a message from his Hungarian counterpart, who thanked [him] for the former's congratulations on his election as prime minister of the Republic of Hungary.

The Hungarian prime minister expressed his views that the relations of friendship between Laos and Hungary would be futher increased on the basis of mutual interest.

At the same time, Laos Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also received a message of the same nature from his Hungarian counterpart.

Polish Leaders Send Messages of Thanks

BK1306103290 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 13 (KPL)—Acting President of Laos Phoumi Vongvichit, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut recently received messages of thanks from their respective counterparts of the republic of Poland for their congratulations extended on the occasion of the national day of Poland.

The leaders of Poland maintained that the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Laos would be further consolidated for the happiness of the two countries' peoples and in the interest of world peace and progress.

Leaders Mark Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II

Phoumi Vongvichit's Greetings

BK1506103490 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)—On the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth 2 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, acting president of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Phoumi Vongvichit has sent a message of greetings expressing his best wishes for happiness and prosperity of Her Majesty and the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The acting president wishes the relations of friendship existing between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland be further developed in the interest of the people of the two countries.

Phoun Sipaseut at Reception

BK1606104590 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL)—The British ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Mr. Michael Ramsay Melhuis, hosted here on June 15 a reception on the occasion of the 63rd birthday of Her

Majesty Queen Elizabeth 2 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Taking part in the reception were Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, deputy ministers and high-ranking officials.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of the international organizations in Laos were also present at the reception. The British ambassador has his residence in Bangkok, Thailand.

Leaders Receive Departing Japanese Ambassador

Phoumi Vongvichit

BK1606105690 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 16 (KPL) - Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [People Democratic Republic] received here on June 15 Teruo Hayakawa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos who is ending his mission here.

The acting president thanked the ambassador for his contribution to the improvement of the friendly relations, cooperation and mutual assistance between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The acting president also wished the ambassador good journey home and success.

Nouhak Phoumsavan

BK1506104090 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)—Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the People's Supreme Assembly [SPA] received here on June 14 Teruo Hayakawa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos who is ending his mission here.

The PSA president expressed satisfaction over the ambassador's active contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between Laos and Japan. He also wished the ambassador good journey home and success.

Kaysone Phomvihan, Phoun Sipaseut

BK1906095190 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, 19 June (KPL)—Mr. Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers [CM], yesterday granted an audience to Mr. Teruo Hayakawa, ambassador of Japan to Laos, who is completing his 3-year diplomatic mission here.

The CM chairman, on the occasion, congratulated the constructive efforts by the Japanese ambassador in contributing toward the fruitful development of the friendly relationship and cooperation between Laos and Japan.

In the afternoon of the same day, Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also received a farewell call by the Japanese ambassador.

Philippines

Ramos on Delay of U.S. Equipment Delivery

HK2006094990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos announced that military attaches will be asked to double-check the real story behind reports that Jose Maria Sison has been declared persona non grata in the Netherlands. It will be recalled that Malacanang claimed that the report came from the Department of Defense. However, the report was denied by the Netherlands Embassy recently.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ramos explained that the delivery of military equipments promised by the United States to the Philippines has been delayed owing to the decision of the Philippines to ensure the condition of the equipment to be sent here.

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos in progress] ...defense and military attaches to report on this matter with greater details so that we can verify what is the truth of it. That is our channel. We have a system of defense and military attaches based in Western Europe, in Asia, and in the U.S. that we use for matters to verify this.

[reporter] Sir, we understand that we have not received any of the military equipments promised by the U.S. to make up for the shortfall?

[Ramos] No, no. There is just a list—just like a telephone directory or a shopping list. That must be matched with our requirements. And in addition to that, we must know what are the terms in regard to the delivery of accepted items. For instance, who pays for transportation? What are the minimum standards of the condition of the equipment so that they can be serviceable and etcetera, etcetera. So these things will require some time to be processed. The giving of the list is just the very first step among so many steps.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Ramos] That is another office, Office of the Press Secretary. We have the Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces. Now our persons abroad who are specially assigned to take care of defense and military concerns and issues on the part of the Philippine Government are the defense and military attaches that are accredited with the home governments and form part of the Philippine embassies abroad. That is not new machinery. It has been there for many, many years. We are precisely using this network to get into this issue with more details.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Ramos] I think he has become not only less credible, but I think within his party, his leadership—if he has a leadership—or anyway, his role is being questioned by his own comrades. [end recording]

Manila Survey Shows Doubt About Bases Talks

HK1906115590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jun 90 p 5

[By Marites Paez]

[Text] Most Filipinos in Metro Manila feel that either "nothing came out of the bases talks between the Philippines and the U.S. or that the recently-concluded talks had been "vague," according to a survey commissioned by the Office of the Press Secretary.

The random survey, conducted by the Bureau of Communications Service (BCS) showed that of 200 respondents, 28.5% felt "nothing" came out of the talks; 23% felt the talks were "value"; while 12% felt the Philippine panel had been duped ("naagrabiyado").

Results of the survey also showed, according to Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes, that "there is a pressing need" for government to conduct an information campaign on the bases issue. The BCS warned that the survey showed "there is a dangerous information vacuum that can be manipulated by vested interests." The poll showed that 52% of the respondents claimed they only had superficial knowledge of the U.S. bases, while 60% said they did not have sufficient knowledge regarding its alternatives. Half of the respondents also said there was "insufficient information on the exploratory talks on the fate of the U.S. bases, whose lease under the present agreement expires on September 16, 1991.

Results of the survey also showed that 44% agreed with the government's decision to hold exploratory talks with the U.S. before making a final decision on whether or not to enter into a new treaty; while 28% disagreed.

Among the issues raised before and during the exploratory talks, the three "most approved by respondents are:

—President Aquino's pronouncement that RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. friendship should remain regardless of the outcome of the talks,

—The serving of the notice of termination by the Philippine panel to the U.S. panel notice of termination by the Philippine panel to the U.S. panel;

—Demand by the Philippines for the U.S. to fulfill its shortfall under the 1988 Manglapus-Shultz agreement.

ROK To Be Consulted on Ties With DPRK

HK2006094190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced that the Netherlands Government has not issued any official notice on whether it has approved or disapproved the request of Jose Maria Sison, alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], for political asylum.

Meanwhile, Manglapus also said that the Philippines will still have to consult with South Korea on whether the latter supports the opening of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and North Korea.

On the issue of the bases talks, Secretary Manglapus reiterated that no definite date has been set for the next round of talks.

[Begin recording in English] [Manglapus] Since I met with the high officials of the North Korean Government in the United Nations in September last year, we have had an ongoing series of talks at ambassadorial level in a third country with the North Koreans. In a third country.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Manglapus] There has been an ongoing series of talks at ambassadorial level following my talks with high North Korean official in the United Nations last year.

[Reporter] Sir, when will diplomatic ties be formalized?

[Manglapus] Well, the matter is still under study. The talks are expected to lead to some kind of understanding, but we don't have any indication at this moment. Obviously, we will also be consulting with the South Korean Government.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Manglapus] No, not yet.

[Reporter] Sir, is there a target date?

[Manglapus] No, there is no target date. There is no target date yet. The talks are ongoing.

[Reporter] Sir, how true are reports that the bases talks will be held in September and not in August anymore?

[Manglapus] The date has not been set yet. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] What about September?

[Manglapus] I don't know about that.

[Reporter] Because you mentioned earlier last week that it will be on the last week of August. They are reporting that they want it 13 of September. How true are these reports?

[Manglapus] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Aquino Welcomes Netherlands Action Against Sison

HK1906043590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] President Aquino welcomed yesterday reported developments that the Netherlands government would take action against Jose Ma. Sison, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), for his alleged involvement in criminal activities in that country and other European nations.

At the same time, the President said the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) will continue to study the matter of having formal relations with North Korea in view of reports from the DFA that Sison was planning to transfer from the Netherlands to North Korea.

She noted, however, that contacts that congressmen have had so far with North Korea have been "unofficial." On the Philippine congressional delegation that went to Pyongyang, North Korea, last June 7 were Rep. Jose de Venecia (Pangasinan) and Rep. Miguel Romero (Negros Occidental).

"The report that the Netherlands government will proceed to take action against Sison and the National Democratic Front (NDF) for improper activities in that country is a positive development that we should welcome," Mrs. Aquino said.

Embassy Denies Imminent Expulsion

HK1806101290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] A joint resolution will be filed by House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Jose de Venecia before Congress calling for the return of Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison to the Philippines. The resolution will also demand the return to the country of NDF [National Democratic Front] liaison officer Luis Jalandoni.

Congressman De Venecia reported that because Sison will not be granted asylum in North Korea after he has been declared persona non grata in the Netherlands, it was appropriate that he comes back to the country and returns to the fold of the law. De Venecia has just arrived from an official visit to North Korea. He added that his resolution will allow for the reintegration of the Communist Party of the Philippines to Filipino society as long as it dismantles the New People's Army.

Meanwhile, Press Under Secretary Horacio Paredes' statement about the imminent declaration of Jose Maria Sison as persona non grata by the Netherlands Government has been denied by the Netherland Embassy in Manila.

Details from Rey Arquiza.

[Begin recording] The Netherlands Embassy in Manila today denied a statement made by Press Under Secretary Horacio Paredes that the Netherlands Government was about to declare former Communist Party of the Philippines Jose Maria Sison a persona non grata. Netherlands Embassy spokesman Peter van Leeuwen claimed that the information from their home office indicated that Sison's application for political asylum was still pending in the Netherlands.

Based on Paredes' statement, Sison was reportedly planning to move to North Korea because the Netherlands Government is about to declare him persona non grata and deport him.

Van Leeuwen remarked that it would be ridiculous for his government to declare an asylum seeker a persona non grata because only diplomats are declared persona non grata. As long as Sison's application for political asylum has not been rejected by the Netherlands Government, he cannot be deported from the country.

Meanwhile, Julius Fortuna, National Press Club director, accepted an apology from the Department of National Defense regarding a report that he and other newsmen were included in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] order of battle list. Fortuna's name appeared in newspapers following a revelation by Vilma Manzo, who was reportedly abducted and pressured to spy on Fortuna and other people by the military. [end recording]

Article Says Ramos To Announce Candidacy in Jul

HK2006095590 Manila PHILIPPINES NESDAY in English 12 Jun 90 p 3

[By reporter Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos will announce his bid for presidency sometime next month "when President Aquino looks the worst," a ranking military officer told NEWSDAY.

The military officer who requested anonymity said in an exclusive interview that a U.S.-based Filipino-American close to Ramos and the Lopezes was in town late last April doing some groundwork for Ramos's plan to run for president in the May 1992 elections. The officer said that, during the month-long visit, the Filipino-American went around town "establishing contacts" among his friends in the military, telling them to hold their affiliation with any presidential candidate until at least July.

Most of those "briefed" about Ramos's pending announcement were ranking officers in the Armed Forces, including this NEWSDAY source, and some "very close and trusted" civilian supporters of Ramos.

"He (the Filipino-American) was tacit with his admission about Ramos's plan to announce publicly his candidacy," the source told NEWSDAY. The officer said he spoke twice by phone and later at length personally with the Filipino-American in a posh Manila restaurant discussing Ramos's [as published] upcoming move.

"July is the ripening point but it could be a month or two later (that Ramos will make his moves); but he has to do it (the announcement of his candidacy) at the worst possible time for Cory Aquino," the source said. "In other words, the best timing is when Aquino looks the worst."

A strong presidential contender, Ramos continues to decline to comment on his alleged plan to run for president. Defense officials are also keeping mum about the issue, saying Ramos "only wants to help the people."

The first salvo to discredit the Aquino camp, the source said, was "fired ostensibly" last month by Ramos's "boys" in the undergound Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan (RAM) [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance] formerly the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, when they bared their plan to execute a prominent Chinese businessman, Domingo Lee. Lee, whom they considered a symbol of government cronyism, was one in a "long list" of Chinese businessmen who helped the Aquino administration finance the reward system for the capture of fugitive mutinous military officers.

To counter this move by the Ramos camp, the source said AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon and his "subgroup" in the shadowy Young Officers Union (YOU), came out with a statement about an alleged meeting between Ramos and U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney last year to plot a coup this month.

This move, which the source calls "the Biazon-Malacanang combine to downgrade Ramos," was intended to discredit Ramos and therefore shatter his budding party machinery and supporters. "If Ramos announces his candidacy in July, it can be misinterpreted with a lot of negative undertones and eventually lead to negative reception," the source said.

"So, nag-away (sila) ngayon. nakita mo noong inaccuse is Ramos, galit na galit, tapos yung itsura niya talagang tinamaan siya," said the source. "Hindi totoo yung istorya pero tinamman siya at nasira ang kanyang timetable (That started the discord between the two camps. Ramos was really mad when they accused him of having met with Cheney. The accusation was baseless but the damage had been done and that upset his presidential timetable.)."

"In other words, ang away nila ay [their quarrel is] presidential. That's why I say that it's an intramural based on positioning for presidential ambitions."

"This is the picture going on behind the scenes," added the military officer. "We have the sad prospects of institutions—the AFP, Malacanang, the defense department, and even the Department of Justice (for the arrests of several opposition leaders)—being manipulated to suit the political ambitions of certain people."

This "picture behind the scenes," the source said, will culminate in Ramos's announcement next month "to force Cory (Aquino) to reveal her hand...He (Ramos) will leave room for Cory to bring him in. But he has to do something early to push Cory."

The recent developments both in the country and in the U.S. are pushing Ramos to make an early declaration "so that those who are really, really interested" and believe in him will support him. At this point, the source claimed, Ramos is beset by problems like diminishing support from both the U.S. and the Filipino people and the lack of a party machinery.

"He (Ramos) has to declare his intentions early because he does not have a machinery and the machinery has to materialize out of that declaration," the source explained.

If Ramos will procrastinate in his announcement, the source warned, "there might be some other things that will come up that will make it more difficult for him to find a position (in the coming race for the presidency)."

Aquino Reiterates Commitment to Agrarian Reform

HK1506090390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jun 90

[By Gabby Salcedo from Malacanang Palace]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino stressed that her government will never allow the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] to fail. She made the assertion in her speech marking the second anniversary of the program.

In her speech, the president cited figures that countered critics' and opposition's remarks that the program was a failure and stressed that implementation of CARP was proceeding despite the challenges facing the program.

Here is an excerpt of the president's speech marking the second anniversary of the CARP at Malacanang.

[Begin recording in English] Despite the (?inadequacies) to our agrarian reform program, we have managed a credible record. Surely, the awarding in the last two years of 429,276 farmlands to 216,817 formerly landless rice and corn tenants cannot be the product of a failing program. I understand that the Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR] was also able to distribute additional 17,916 farm lots for the first quarter of 1990. And for our critics to accept that figures never lie, may I point out that the past administration in its over 13 years of implementing its so-called agrarian reform had transferred less than 150,000 farm lots and distributed some 40,000 farm titles to about 23,000 tenants.

On the other hand, the Department of Agrarian Reform under this administration has notched a more honest record of having awarded 341,116 titles to 221,136 tenants in only two years. And its Operation Land Transfer has recently reported a sixty percent completion for rice and corn lands with the transfer of 365,339 hectares to deserving tenants.

I would likewise like to note that other crop lands have been transferred to beneficiary farmers under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. I understand 4,000 farm lots covering 42,500 hectares planted with coconut, cane sugar, and other crops have been awarded to 35,400 beneficiaries. Furthermore, over 6,000 agricultural workers received shares of the corporate capital stocks and have become co-owners of a 4,916 hectare agro-industrial farm.

All other landowners with 560 hectares between them have also offered shares of stocks to farmers. It is my hope that other owners will follow suit.

Now is also the appropriate occasion for me to thank all landowners who have initiated land reform in their respective farms in consonance with Republic Act 6667. I hope some other landlords will see the light even without much prodding from the government and agree to let go of their idle lands to those who can personally work upon them.

This government installed the CARP as a major agendum and continues to hold it as such. To the prophets of doom and ill-wishers who have proclaimed CARP as a terminal case, I say: This government cannot and will not abandon CARP. National interests dictate that we pursue agrarian reform with a vigor and zeal we had when we began. CARP is the linchpin to our economic restructuring efforts. Its successful implementation is the long term guarantee of national economic recovery and development.

As to those who have made it their main preoccupation to take broadsides at our efforts for agrarian reform, I will repeat what I have said on several occasions: The executive branch does not lack the political will to carry out this program. We intend to implement CARP and we will do so. We could have muscled it through when this government was yet under the freedom constitution, when it had the authority to not by consensus but by decrees. Other countries have carried out agrarian reform in invariably nonconsultative set-up. Historical precedent would tend to have been to sacrifice democratic conceptions for immediate results. But if we have done so, we would have mocked the very ideals of freedom that we have fought for at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. Even the implementation of agrarian reform has to be subservient to the message of democracy. [end recording]

Aquino Defends Estate Stock Dispersal Plan

HK1906134590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 19 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today reiterated that the stock dispersal plan for Hacienda Luisita was totally legal. This was her reaction to a legal opinion by the University of the Philippines [UP] Law Center which asserted that the plan was unconstitutional.

President Aquino said that the plan conformed with the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, adding that majority of the workers in Hacienda Luisita favored the plan.

The president has asked for a copy of the UP Law Center opinion so that she can make a proper reply.

Orbos-Mitra Meeting on Kabisig Confirmed

HK2006022990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 Jun 90 pp 1, 12

[Text] Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos met with Speaker Ramon V. Mitra last week in a bid to prevent the possible "fallout" between Mitra and President Aquino, it was confirmed yesterday.

A one-page statement released by the House media affairs office said the meeting took place Friday night in Los Angeles, where Mitra was staying with his wife, Cecille. She underwent an operation for a throat ailment.

No details of the meeting was revealed, however,

In related developments:

The ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino (LDP) [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] might withdraw its support to Kabisig [Partnership] the political movement led by President Aquino, if the "non-traditional politicians" are not removed from its membership roll. Highly-placed sources in the party said leaders led by Mitra have set this condition in exchange for declaring last week their support to Kabisig.

President Aquino will meet with Kabisig's core members after today's regular Cabinet meeting to lay the groundwork for the new movement, particularly the membership guidelines. Expected to attend the meeting are Orbos, Bulacan Gov. Roberto Pagdanganan, and Pampanga Gov. Bren Guiao. Some senators, congressmen and prominent businessmen and professionals who have expressed support for Kabisig are also expected to join the meeting.

The INQUIRER learned last week that Orbos was sent to the U.S. by Ms. Aquino to soothe Mitra's feelings and to win back his support. Mitra reportedly got hurt when the President failed to consult him on Kabisig's formation.

Some of Mitra's colleagues in Congress, suspecting that Ms. Aquino plans to use Kabisig as a vehicle for her 1992 re-election bid, are pressing Mitra to announce his own presidential plans, break away from the President and woo the support of former Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. for his bid.

Mitra has avoided the press and has remained silent about his plans. According to the House Media affairs office, "Mitra is spending the week quietly, reading and thinking on recent events in our country." He's expected back this weekend, "when Mrs. Mitra should be well-enough to travel."

On the LDP's compromise with the President, sources said the deal was for Ms. Aquino to allow the LDP to flesh out the movement's program and to ease the "non-trapos" (non-traditional politicians) out of the movement. "Non-trapos" refer to the cause-oriented and non-governmental organizations.

As this developed, a leader of the social democrats' [socdems'] movement in the country said some supporters of Kabisig in the cause-oriented community and the NGOs may withdraw from the movement as politicians close to Ms. Aquino are now trying to dominate it. "Nobody will join Kabisig if she will not get away from the trapos," said Norberto Gonzales, president of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalistang Pilipino (PDSP) [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party], which has pledged to support Kabisig.

"She should institutionalize anything that will fight trapos," Gonzales said.

Last week, Speaker Protempore Antonio Cuenco, a ranking LDP leader in the Visayas, warned that "trapos" cannot work with the social democrats and technocrats in carrying out Kabisig's goals. Cuenco said one group, either the "non-trapos" or "trapos," will have to give way for Kabisig to fulfill its visions.

Sources said LDP leaders are planning to meet with Ms. Aquino to disclose with her their proposal to remove the socdems and technocrats in Kabisig.

A ranking LDP leader, Rep. Leonardo Guerrero (LDP, Cavite), also told the INQUIRER that the ruling party leaders are "alarmed" by the discreet formation of Kabisig. "It was very alarming to us because it was announced without us and the pronouncement that traditional politicians are out," Guerrero said. "Anything done in secrecy is ominous."

Guerrero also admitted that the party's decision to support Kabisig is not final because its members are still on a "wait-and-see" attitude on how the movement would perform. "It will all depend how Kabisig will turn out...these are all reactions," he said.

Meanwhile, Kabisig aims to rally the people behind the development projects the administration wants implemented in the soonest possible time, said Pagdanganan.

He also denied reports that Kabisig is Ms. Aquino's way of isolating traditional politicians.

"Kabisig's do-it orientation is aimed more at moving local politicians—the mayors and governors—than at criticizing congressmen and senators, Pagdanganan told the Weekly Talakayan sa Makati forum [Makati Forum]. With him as guests were Sen. Neptali Gonzales, Speaker Pro Tempore Cuenco, Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay and former Constitutional Commission member Blas Ople.

Pandanganan said Ms. Aquino never intended to lash out at the "traditional politicians." She just wants to get thing moving, to get the support of a sectors of government in countryside development," the Bulacan official said.

Aquino Establishes Kabisig Coordinating Center

HK2006092790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] President Aquino today established the Partnership National Coordinating Center and the Partnership National Secretariat. The office of Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig will serve as the coordinating center. Meanwhile, Health Under Secretary Mario Taguiwalo was chosen head of the secretariat. Three other governors were also appointed as coordinators. Some government projects have also been identified through the Partnership movement. These were some of the results of the cabinet meeting held this morning.

Here is Press Secretary Tomas Gomez:

[Begin recording in English—in progress] ...national coordinating center and the Kabisig [Partnership] national secretariat aimed at consolidating the initial groundswell of support for the Kabisig movement.

The president designated the Office of the Executive Secretary as the coordinating center and appointed Health Under Secretary Mario Taguiwalo as head of the secretariat. Three governors were also named by the president as Kabisig coordinators representing the local government units. These are Bulacan Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson, and Pampanga Governor Bren Guiao. These coordinators, the president said, will help project the movement off the ground in the local government.

During the cabinet meeting, President Aquino also named the government projects which will be immediately implemented the Kabisig way. These are the labor intensive community road project of DPWH [Department of Public Works and Highways], the national rice action program of the Department of Agriculture, the medical health outreach project of the Department of Health, and the integrated social forestry program of the DENR [Department of Environment and Natural Resources].

According to President Aquino, the Kabisig implementation of these projects means the full involvement of local governments and nongovernmental organizations and the fast-track basis of their implementation.

The president also instructed other departments to commence the implementation of their Kabisig type projects within the next few weeks. [end recording]

Departments Launch First Kabisig Project

HK1906042790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Local Government, and Department of Education, Culture and Sports have jointly launched the first project under the new movement Kabisig [Partnership]. The program aims to awaken the people to the value of natural resources. Under the program, the government will urge every barangay to plant trees and take care of the animals in their areas.

Aquino To Meet Ruling Coalition on New Movement

HK1806115490 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 18 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino will convene members of the ruling coalition on Wednesday in order to explain the Partnership movement to them. Earlier, the organizing committee of Partnership met to map out the details of the movement's organizational structure.

According to Presidential Spokesman Adolfo Azcuna, Secretary Oscar Orbos went to the United States in order to brief House Speaker Ramon Mitra on the Partnership movement. However, Bulacan Governor Roberto Pagdanganan, chairman of the organizing committee, said that Orbos was visiting the United States on official business and was not sent by the president to speak to Mitra.

Nevertheless, Pagdanganan asserted that Mitra and the Struggle of Philippine Democrats Party supported the objectives of the Partnership movement.

Former Assemblyman Recto Warns of Police Raids

HK1906052190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 19 Jun 90 p 3

[By Merlinda Manalo]

[Text] Former Assemblyman Rafael Recto yesterday said he has received reports that government police agencies are set to raid houses of opposition leaders to search for guns allegedly hidden in furtherance of rebellion. Recto, speaking at the weekly Kapihan sa Manila forum at the Manila Hotel, said that the government may resort to this tactic since it has failed to nail down persons allegedly involved in the December 1 coup attempt with a non-bailable crime.

The Supreme Court has recently ruled against the filing of complexed rebellion charges against civilians allegedly involved in the December coup attempt. Government prosecutors have said that the crime is a non-bailable offense but the High Tribunal has ordered the amendment of the criminal information to simple rebellion, which is bailable. Recto said that if the raids are conducted, then the government can pin down opposition leaders with the non-bailable crime of illegal possession of firearm in furtherance of rebellion.

Recto said the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] will conduct the raids, according to the reports he had received. "The military is busy with the military side of the coup so the NBI will take care of the civilians," Recto said. Recto also expressed fears that the NBI or police may "plant evidence" when they conduct the raids. "When they eventually raid my house, I will ask that they be searched first so that we can be sure that they won't plant any firearm inside my house," Recto said.

The crime of illegal possession of firearms and explosives in furtherance of rebellion is a violation of PD [Presidential Decree] 1866 and is penalized with reclusion perpetua or life imprisonment, making it a non-bailable offense.

"I would like to inform everyone that I have surrendered even my two target pistols and I'm sure that I have not even a spare part of a gun in my house," Recto said.

Recto said that some opposition leaders, whom he did not name, may suffer the same fate as banker Vicente "Teng" Puyat, who was charged by the government with illegal possession of firearm in furtherance of rebellion after a raid at his farm in San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan. Puyat has not been granted bail.

Recto said that the Aquino administration has overlooked PD 1866, which should have been included as one of the oppressive decrees ordered repealed by President Aquino in 1987. "Look at the irony. With rebellion, you take up arms against the government, there is killing eventually and you are punished by six to 12 years while in PD 1866, you can be nailed for a single firearm with life imprisonment," Recto said.

Malacanang Clarifies Trade Secretary's Travels

HK1806111490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Malacanang today stressed the Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr. is to leave the country in order to attend an important conference and not to evade the ongoing investigations by the Senate blue ribbon committee. Malacanang issued the clarification following reports that Concepcion will be leaving for abroad in order to undergo a minor surgery.

Presidential Spokesman Adolfo Azcuna said that Concepcion is bound for Canada, where he is to attend the Asia-Pacific conference on trade which opened on 14 June and which will last until the end of this month. Concepcion has postponed his departure for several weeks because of the investigation by the Senate into his shares in his business, the Republic Flour Mills.

Moreover, Azcuna added that Concepcion is to go to the United States to promote Philippines trade, and not as a prelude of his removal from the Aquino cabinet.

Confirmation Process for CB Governor Refused

HK1806114690 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 18 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Malacanang has refused a proposal that Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose Cuisia go through the Commission on Appointments. Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna said that the position of Central Bank governor is not included in the government positions that require confirmation by the Commission on Appointments.

Some legislators have demanded that Cuisia's appointment be submitted before the commission because of the importance of his position.

Ramos Comments on National Security Situation

Notes RAM, Communist Threat

HK1906041190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] The ultra-rightists remain a threat to the Aquino government, while the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the New People's Army [NPA] continue to be a long-term threat to the country's security. For more details, here is

Jojo Ismael: [Begin recording] [Ismael] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, in his appearance before the Senate Committee on Finance that is discussing the P29.67 billion [pesos] budget he seeks for 1991, explained that the threat by the Reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines had resulted in economic loss and political instability. On the other hand, the CPP-NPA, since it has its own political party and military arm, has become a complicated problem for the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which requires a longer time to solve.

[Ramos] *Because the CPP-NPA has a political party, a military arm, a country-wide organization, and international linkages. A complex which has existed over the last 30, 40, or even 50 years.* [end recording]

Ramos Says Situation 'Much Improved'

HK1906095990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Jun 90

[By Cesar Chavez]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In an interview with this reporter, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said the arrests of rebel soldiers' leaders had helped stabilize the country's situation:

[Begin recording in English] [Ramos] Well, we consider the security situation as very much improved, if we are comparing this to January 1990 or February 1990, when there was a confluence of events, or even May 1990. The situation has improved very much now. We consider it to be stable, in fact. Although there continued to be isolated incidents presented by the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army]. For instance, the ambush of a convoy of civilians and policemen in southern Negros Province just three days ago. Sometimes the Moro National Liberation Front also engage in terrorism. But these are not here now in the 1990's, if we compare the level of violence to 1989 or 1988. Now, on the part of the military rebels and their civilian supporters, their main effort right now is propaganda, utilizing the YOU [Young Officers Union] as its main object. We do not discount their capability to conduct hit and run terroristic incidents. We are also watching, with very grave concern, the Sparrow assassinations, especially in Metro Manila, wherein the victims are most usually important or key, high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Integrated National Police. But overall, I think we can say that the situation is much, much more stable and has improved comparing it to the first three months of 1990.

[Chavez] Do you know where Gringo is now?

[Ramos] He's somewhere around the Metro Manila area. Okay? [end recording]

Filart Orders Removal of Manila Checkpoints

HK1906102390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 19 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Capital Regional Command [Capcom] chief Brigadier General Marino Filart today ordered the removal of all checkpoints in Metro Manila, saying that they were no longer necessary since the peace and order situation in Metro Manila has improved. Filart's order took effect today.

However, Filart gave local police commanders the authority to set up checkpoints in their areas of jurisdiction if they deem it necessary. Capcom will also continue its 24-hour patrol under Operation Plan "Always Ready."

Navy Outlines Modernization, Expansion Program

HK1906093190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The Philippine Navy is expected to purchase ten brand new warships, including one missile-firing patrol frigate, during the next 10 years. The purchases will represent the centerpiece of the Navy's expansion and modernization program. It also plans to purchase three corvettes, three conventional patrol frigates, one guided missile frigate, three landing ship vehicles [LSV], and three long range maritime patrol planes—all of which will cost 12 billion pesos—during the next 10 years.

The corvettes, which will cost 7.5 billion pesos, will have helicopter pads. They will be equipped with antisubmarine warfare capabilities and may also be installed with antiship and anti-aircraft missiles. Meanwhile, the LSVs will replace old landing ships and will be purchased at a price of 1 billion pesos. Each LSV can carry one army company of 100 men, seven jeeps, and two trucks.

The Navy will also spend 250 million pesos on its self-reliance development posture program in replacing its old patrol craft escorts. At the same time, the Navy has allotted 46 million pesos to set up major installations in Mactan and Fort San Felipe in Cavite City for refuelling and resupplying its ships.

Ilocos Region PC-INP Command Reshuffled

HK1806082690 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Jun 90 p 8

[By Lulu Principe]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—The head of the Ilocos Region Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police (PC-INP) command has reshuffled 10 key officers, including five company commanders, in an effort to rid the command of deadwoods and incompetents. The shakeup, which took effect immediately, also saw the appointment of the head of the newly formed Special Operations Group (SOG) which is tasked with carrying out one of the priority activities of the Region 1 command.

The group's mission is to go after all organized crime syndicates, particularly those engaged in the distribution and sale of prohibited drugs such as marijuana and "shabu."

In a memorandum issued over the weekend, Region 1 command chief Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Miguel Abaya appointed Maj. [Major] Nicasio Radovan as head of the intelligence unit, Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Edmundo Dizon as operations chief, Lt. Col. Filomeno Castro as regional provost marshall, and Lt. Col. Angelito Gerangco as new assistant provincial commander of Pangasinan. Abaya also appointed Maj. Roberto Ortega as the chief of the SOG. He likewise reassigned the companies in Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Aquino and Espiritu in Ilocos Sur, and Lingayen and Bayambang in Pangasinan.

In a press briefing, Abaya said that the affected commanders of the companies in the towns of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur were given assignments as heads of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGU) in Ilocos Sur. Those from Pangasinan were reassigned to the PC command in the province, he said.

Abaya explained that the reshuffle of the company commanders was carried out after it was noted that the officers failed to perform effectively their respective functions. "I have given them six months, but they failed to prove their worth," Abaya told newsmen.

More on Mizuno Abduction by Suspected Communists

Bishop Urges Troop Withdrawal

HK1806092490 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] From Negros, Bishop Antonio Fortich has called for the withdrawal of military troops from the town where the Japanese Fumio Mizuno is believed to be kept in captivity. According to Fortich, the rebels may be trying to contact his group but are kept from doing so for fear of being arrested or killed in the ongoing military operations.

The town of Murcia, where Mizuno's kidnappers are believed to be holedup, is surrounded by military troopers.

Fortich also hoped that the counterinsurgency campaign would be suspended while talks are going on for the release of the Japanese national. Earlier, officials of the Negros island military command had expressed approval of the bishop's proposals but said that consultation with higher authorities was required.

Three Weeks Given To Negotiate

HK1906133390 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 19 Jun 90

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The military today gave New People's Army [NPA] rebels in Negros three weeks to negotiate the release of the NPA-held Japanese technician. The announcement was made by a committee organized to secure the release of Fumio Mizuno and headed by Negros Governor Daniel Lacson and Bishop Antonio Fortich.

In a statement, the committee assured that the military sent to look for Mizuno had withdrawn and that NPA representatives to the negotiations would be given safe-conduct passes. However, if the rebels failed to respond to this invitation within three weeks, the military would press forward with its operations to rescue Mizuno.

Mizuno was kidnapped in Murcia on 29 May and his abductors have demanded a ransom of 5 million pesos.

Governor Confident of Release

OW1906122090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Manila, June 19 KYODO—Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson on Tuesday expressed confidence that suspected communist rebels will free a Japanese aid worker they have been holding hostage since May 29.

"We're bullish. The political pressure against the (rebels) is very strong since (Fumio) Mizuno is an aid worker and is involved in many programs for the poor," Lacson told reporters after meeting with President Corazon Aquino.

He said that a newly-formed negotiating panel has ordered the military to stop search operations for Fumio Mizuno, 36, upon the request of "potential negotiators who said their emissaries could not get through" the military cordon. "This is a first step to open doors," said Lacson, who was in the capital to attend a meeting on the new political movement "Kabisig" which Aquino launched on June 12.

Earlier in Bacolod, panel spokesman Andres Hagad announced the suspension of military operations for three weeks in the towns of Murcia and Salvador Benedicto—the general area where Mizuno is believed held by the rebels.

Negros Island Commander Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Raymundo Jarque ordered the search on June 5, a week after Mizuno was taken at gunpoint by four New People's Army (NPA) rebels in Minoyan Village, 35 kilometers east of Bacolod City.

Mizuno is training director of the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA) which funds several agricultural projects in Negros Island, in central Philippines.

"The committee expects that the abductors are serious in their desire to negotiate and that they will not do any untoward acts that will provoke a revocation of the committee's offer," said Hagad, who is a member of the Negros Occidental Provincial Board.

"The military will not conduct pursuit operations on the Mizuno abductors and all military personnel infused into the area as a consequence of the search for Mr. Mizuno will be, and in fact, have been pulled out."

Southern Luzon Mayors Said 'Abetting' Rebels

HK1806113690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Military officials in Southern Luzon have prepared a list of town mayors who are believed to be abetting communist insurgents. Meanwhile, an Army battalion commander criticized so-called absentee mayors for jeopardizing the government's counterinsurgency campaign. Colonel Jaime de los Santos, commander of the Army's 16th Infantry Battalion, said that some mayors in Laguna and other parts of Southern Luzon rarely visit their constituencies, causing a vacuum in these areas which are taken advantage of by the New People's Army [NPA].

It was also learned from a top military official who requested anonymity that officials of the Southern Luzon Command have prepared a list of town executives said to be actively supporting the NPA. The list will be submitted to the Department of Local Governments.

Even as this developed, more NPA rebels are reported to have surrendered and have claimed that support for the rebels in many parts of Southern Luzon has been declining. A recent surrenderee, identified as Diogracias Huliana, 31, alias Comrade Robel and Comrade Allan, reported that the rebels were encountering difficulties in their daily operations. While they were able to collect a monthly average of 122,000 pesos in many parts of Quezon and Laguna, Huliana said the rebels were not given enough money to purchase basic necessities. He added that despite huge progressive tax collections by the NPA, the basic needs of the rebels could not be addressed.

Ilocos Norte Businessmen Said Supporting NPA

HK1806114290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[By Wilfred Mallari of DZJC-Laoag]

[Text] Colonel Robert Manlongat, commanding officer of 504th Infantry Brigade in Ilocos Norte, today claimed that big businessmen and project contractors were supporting the communist rebels in this province. Colonel Manlongat stressed that these big businessmen owned mines located in the towns of Burgos and Pasuquin. He added that the New People's Army [NPA] also collected progressive taxes from contractors with huge projects in the province. The NPA's Franklin Arriola Brigade uses someone named Marcial Valdez, 45, as its courier.

According to the colonel, the military found out about the tax collection activities after subversive documents were seized in a raid of an NPA hideout in Barangay Puti Itak, Piddig on 1 June this year. The encounter took place some 50 km from the town center of Piddig, which was later learned to be a temporary visiting place of the NPA. The military also confiscated radio equipment and medical equipment. Letters seized by the military indicated that progressive taxes collected ranged from 20,000 pesos and began since February.

Col. Manlongat said that the NPA courier, Marcial Valdez, will be subjected to tight surveillance. However, he refused to divulge the names of the big businessmen and contractors supporting the NPA.

DZJC has obtained the documents released by the 504th Infantry Battalion.

Suspected Communists Kill Quezon City Councillor

HK1906051190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] A Quezon City councillor was killed in an ambush by susepcted communist guerrillas yesterday morning. Killed was Oscar Cancio of Calle Tagumpay, Bago Bantay, Quezon City. It was reported that Cancio was a civilian agent of the Narcotics Command. Investigations show that Cancio went out of his house to inspect his service car parked near the house when four men armed with .45 calibre pistols approached and shot him. Cancio died immediately.

Military Captures NPA Leader, 20 Others

HK1906051790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 19 Jun 90 pp 1, 8

[By Wilma Yamzon]

[Text] A high-ranking official and 20 members of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) were captured by the military in a series of raids in Metro Manila and Bohol over the weekend.

Sources at Camp Crame said military operatives arrested a leader and 13 members of the CPP in raids in Pasay City, Paranaque, and Cubao in Quezon City.

Military authorities, however, would not elaborate on the latest catch in Metro Manila, saying that those arrested will be presented to the media today by Maj. Gen. [Major General] Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief.

Sources said the rebels were captured after the military conducted raids on suspected NPA hideouts following the ambush-slaying of Col. [Colonel] Saturnino Dumlao of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in Paranaque last week.

Dumlao was responsible for the capture of CPP leader Antonio Tujan who carried a P1-million [pesos] reward for his capture.

In Bohol, government troops captured seven NPA leaders in a raid on a rebel base in Catigbian town. Three other NPAs surrendered after a brief firefight with soldiers in barangay Mahayag, Catigbian, according to a report to Nazareno by the PC-INP station in Tagbilaran, Bohol.

Col. Cris Maralit, PC-INP spokesman, identified those arrested as Victor Umapas, alias "Ka [comrade] Teban," medical officer of the NPA-Underground Movement (UGM); Daniel Umapas, alias "Ka Alex," UGM overall committee chairman; Aurea Umapas, alias "Ka Mildred," political organizer; Estor Coronel and Timoteo Patao, alias "Ka Richard," defense committee officers; Isidro Llorante, alias "Ka Nanatad," finance officer; and Artemio Llorante, alias "Ka Kaloy," UGM vice-chairman. Maralit said they all belong to the Central Visayas Regional Command of the NPA.

Before the capture, elements of the Tubigon police led by Lt. [Lieutenant] Abner Catalia arrested Jorjean Ipas, alias "Ka Inday," of Cabadbaran, Agusan del Norte, Inside a public market in Tubigon. Maralit said Ipas admitted being involved in the communist movement in the province.

Three other suspected NPA membeers surrendered to the military and were released after they took their oath of allegiance to the Constitution. They were identified as Donato Llorente, alias "Ka Rene," a barangay captain; Pedro Erespe, alias "Ka Sagin;" and Miguel Curag, alias "Ka Bugtong."

Rebellion Charges Filed Against Honasan, Others

HK1806112290 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] New and additional rebellion charges were filed by the Department of Justice against rebel soldiers, including Lieutenant Colonel Gringo Honasan, Lieutenant Colonel Reynaldo Cabauatan, Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, and Sergeant William Titulvo.

The new rebellion charges filed before the Quezon City regional trial court were connected with the alleged involvement of these rebel soldiers in the takeover of the GMA 7 station on 27 Janaury 1987 and their roles in the bloody 28 August 1987 coup. According to information submitted by the Department of Justice before the Quezon City regional trial court, the department's preliminary investigations showed that the accused connived with each other to launch the uprisings against the Aquino government. Hence, it was appropriate that they be charged with rebellion as a result of the abovementioned incidents.

Prosecutor Basilio Gabo Jr. explained that, based on testimonies of former rebel soldiers who have turned state witnesses and led by Nestor Bete, the government prosecutors have strong evidence to indict the accused for the charges. The Department of Justice has already recommended a bail of 90,000 pesos for the temporary release of each accused man.

Of the four men charged with new rebellion complaints, only Cabauatan is in military custody, while Honasan and Zumel remain at large. A subpoena will be presented to Sergeant William Titulvo at the NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] in Camp Aguinaldo.

Earlier, Cabauatan was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and hard labor by a military court martial for his leading role in the Black Saturday uprising on 18 April 1987. He is presently detained in the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] jail in Camp Crame while awaiting action on his appeal with the military and President Aquino. His appeal is based on the fact that his conviction is recommendatory in nature.

Guardian Brotherhood Head Testifies on Honasan

Reason for Honasan's Expulsion

HK1906052990 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 19 Jun 90 p 10

[Text] Cashiered Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Gregorio Honasan and his followers were expelled from the 115,000-member Guardian Brotherhood, Inc. for allegedly trying to control the organization, the head of the group yesterday told the Davide Commission.

Lt. Col. Efren Arayata, 11th Criminal Investigation Service [CIS] district commander and national commander of the fraternal organization, which is made up mostly of military personnel (70%) and some civilians (30%), said the new group established by Col. Honasan carried the name Guardian Center Foundation, with most of its members reportedly on the rebel side during the December coup.

The renegade colonel had earlier claimed he was the leader of the Guardian Brotherhood, Inc., prompting the organization to boot out the group of "upstarts."

However, with the two groups using the same tattoo mark, Col. Arayata admitted, it is difficult to identify which faction a member belongs to.

As former head of the 12th CIS district in Cotabato during the last putsch, he also told the fact-finding commission of the hardships encountered by rural-based military men and their families. These included lack of medical facilities and medicines, citing his own experience of paying for his own medicines when he underwent surgery last year.

Military hospitals, on the other hand, reportedly would not accept patients who could not pay a deposit.

Military widows, for their part, have to follow up the benefits due their husbands in Manila and spend a major portion of the expected amount for daily subsistence, board and lodging and transportation expenses.

Honasan Threatens Leader

HK1906103990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] The national president of the Guardian Brotherhood Inc., a fraternity comprised of Armed Forces of the Philippines soldiers, has received death threats from renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan who now commands a group of ousted brotherhood members .

In a hearing by the Davide fact-finding commission, Lieutenant Colonel Efren Arieta, the Guardian Brotherhood national president, said he learned from his colleagues in the fraternity that he has been marked to die under orders by Honasan. The motive behind the threat is believed to be the continuing feud between the Guardian Brotherhood and the Guardian Central Foundation and Honasan's wish to win leadership of the soldiers' fraternity. Arieta and his colleagues have strongly opposed Honasan's plans to seize power through a coup d'etat. Aside from death threats, Arieta revealed that the Guardian Brotherhood and the Guardian Central Foundation have been scrambling against each other in recruiting new members. Arieta's group lists about 115,000 members from the various military agencies.

Columnist Views Indifference to Mindanao Problems

HK1906053590 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 19 Jun 90 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "The Threat of Mindanao"]

[Text] If a coup d'etat were staged by military officers and it succeeded, the Aquino government would be displaced and a new one would take over. There would be some temporary dislocation and chaos, but depending on how the new powerholders are able to control the situation, some kind of stability should follow, until another coup tries to boot out the new government. If the coup were staged by the communists and it succeeded, or if the communists were to run over the country in a general offensive, there would be not only a new government but above all a restructuring of the social system. Most everything would change, but the national territory would remain intact and the same.

In that respect, the secessionist threat in Mindanao is larger than the threat of a rightist coup which preoccupies the government in its waking hours. The secessionist threat is not concerned with simply displacing Mrs. Aquino from Malacanang and replacing her there; it aims to carve out the national territory and create a breakaway republic that will be free from the clutches of the Philippine government, even after the Aquino administration shall have passed into oblivion. The idea seems loony and impossible of realization, and Manila-based politicians have become past masters in minimizing its potential.

But things are changing, and what once looked like a lost cause in the hands of extremists seems to have slowly acquired some respectability among a growing part of the Mindanao population. In the beginning, one sneered at the idea of an independent Mindanao as one invented by scheming politicians whose real game has to bamboozle and blackmail Malacanang into granting them a little more concessions. It was not to be taken seriously at all. But in the hands of Nur Misuari and the Moro National Liberation Front, it became a source of serious enough concern, as it was elevated to the Organization of Islamic Conference, whose friendship the country needed for a number of reasons, beginning with the steady supply of OPEC oil.

Marcos handled Misuari Weli. His army dealt with Misuari's forces at home, while his diplomats tried to win the support of the Islamic governments abroad for the Philippine program for Mindanao. After years of fierce fighting at home and intense diplomatic lobbying abroad, the government succeeded in quieting down the Islamic war zones in the South and in reducing Misuari to a lonely exile with neither an army at home nor any diplomatic advantage to wage an effective secessionist campaign. But all this was reduced to naught and completely undone when in an implusive act which Mrs. Aquino has not bothered to explain to the nation until now she laid the red carpet for Misuari, held a "summit" with him in Jolo, in a camp surrounded by thousands of armed Misuari followers.

This alone was not sufficient to give respectability to secessionism. For as long as the idea remained identified with the Moros, to the exclusion of the Christians, the idea could be confidently contained. After all, the Muslims remained a minority in Mindanao, and the Christian majority would never consent to a secessionist move along religious lines. But prompted by Manila's indifference to the problems of Mindnao, the secessionist issue began to cross religious and ethnic lines. Soon enough, it became the battle cry no longer of Muslims alone but also of disaffected Christians. It became the property of Mindanaoans as Mindanaoans.

The grievance began to be articulated that although Mindanao produces most of what the country exports and feeds its people, little or nothing is ever plowed back to Mindanao. In the sharing of power, Mindanao accounts for so little; it has a marginal voice, grossly disproportionate to its contribution of the wealth of the nation. Then people like Reuben Canoy started enlarging their vision. Could not Mindanao rid itself of the burden of the country's heavy external and internal debt, and derive more benefit from what it produces and sells, simply by declaring independence?

Freed from the burden of a $28.5-billion debt, and in full control of all the goods it produces, Mindanao's 14 million population could in no time at all create a newly industrialized economy, with a per capita income higher than that of Singapore. It could even obtain large doses of U.S. aid simply by offering a haven for the U.S. military facilities whose presence in Clark and Subic is increasingly denounced by the anti-bases movement.

Into this festering scenario came some military personnel from the failed December coup, led by the former deputy commander of the presidential security force, Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Alexander Noble, determined to find new ways of ousting the Aquino government from power. And once there, they began to discover the attractions of the the secessionist line. An officer of RAM (Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan) [Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance], Noble is playing a game in Mindanao that is markedly different from that being played by RAM leader Gregorio Honasan in the national capital. Whereas Honasan's play seems to consider the possible entry of some politicians, Noble's game is purely military, independent of the game being played by politicians. On last reading, Noble was reported to have entered into a compact with Misuari and other anti-Aquino forces on the setting up of a unified military command to back up the effort to launch a free and independent federal republic of Mindanao.

Whatever the real merit of this information, the tragedy is that Malacanang and Congress tend to gloss over the problem or pretend it does not exist at all. And where Manila-based politicians remain undisturbed in their ignorance, senators and congressmen from Mindanao have done nothing to inform them or bring the problems of their region to the attention of the rest of the Filipino nation. Not a single one of them, from the most articulate to the most inept, has tried to shake the administration out of its apathy and indifference.

In fact, some Manila-based columnists may have called the government's attention to the gravity of the Mindanao situation more urgently than any Mindanao senator or congressman has spoken of them. In an irony of ironies, Senator Aquilino Pimentel, the PDP-Laban [People's Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] leader who aspires to become the first president from Mindanao, recently held his party convention in Ilocos rather than in Davao or Cagayan de Oro or Iligan or Basilan or Bongaw, and tried to address almost every problem except that of Mindanao.

Truly, the region suffers not only from the indifference of ill-informed outsiders but also from the apathy of its own politicians who have found a home elsewhere or set their sights beyond Mindanao.

Decline Recorded in Corporate Closures

HK1506034490 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 15 Jun 90 p 2

[By researcher Purificacion D. Delfinado]

[Text] Despite troubled times, local businesses continue to be healthy as indicated by government statistics showing declining corporate closures and capital withdrawals resulting there from last April.

Per the latest investment report of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), there were only eight companies which folded up last April compared to 10 corporate closures the preceding month. On a year to year basis, however, last April's corporate death count was considerably higher than the four closures noted in April 1989. April 1990's corporate closures were also much higher compared to the January and February levels of only five and four, respectively.

Capital withdrawals from the corporate dissolutions, meanwhile, also declined substantially on a month-to-month basis this year. But this was only because the firms that folded up between March and April had small paid-up capital investment, the SEC said.

Per the agency's data, capital withdrawals consequent of business shutdowns amounted to P2.3 million [pesos] last April, a hefty 98.4% decline from the P141.50 million capital loss logged the preceding month.

Cumulatively, the number of firms which folded up during the first four months of the year was 27, just one firm more than the 26 corporate closures reported in the same period last year.

The reasons for the corporate closures include:

1. Financial failure, for two of the companies that foled up. Capital withdrawn here was P630,000;

2. Loss of interest, for another two which gave up P198 million in paid-up capital withdrawn; and,

3. Merger with another firm, for one of the companies which had paid-up capital at the time of dissolution of P500,000.

No specific reason was given for three of the corporate closures, according to the SEC.

On an industry basis in terms of capital withdrawals during the period under review, the hardest hit was manufacturing which reported the biggest amount withdrawn of P1.5 million as a result of four corporate closures.

The financing, insurance, real estate and businesses services sectors had three coporate closures, with capital withdrawal amounting to P688,000. Transportation, storage and communication experienced only one corporate closure with paid-up capital withdrawn amounting to P150,000.

The SEC also reported that of the eight companies that ceased operation during the period under review, seven were located in Metro Manila; a total of P2.2 million in paid-up capital were withdrawn as a result of these closures. The remaining one corporate closure was reported in Central Luzon, involving a company with a paid-up capital of P100,000.

There was only one foreign equity withdrawal during the period involving a local company which had Japanese equity amounting to p155 million.

Corporate Closures

As of April 1990

No. of Affected Firms	Paid-up Capital Withdrawn (In P000)	Reasons for Closure
2	630	Financial Failure
2	198	Loss of Interest
1	500	Merger
3	950	No reason

Source: Securities & Exchange Commission

Thailand

Bomb Threat Delays Chatchai's U.S. Departure

BK1906142990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Fongsanan Chamonchan, Public Relations Department correspondent, sent the following report to Thailand from Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan, at about 1600 [Thai time] today, 12 hours after the plane carrying the prime minister left Los Angeles for Thailand. There was a threat to kill the prime minister by bombing Thai International Airline special flight TG 8595, which was to transport the prime minister and his party back to Thailand. The threat prompted security officials in Los Angeles to search the aircraft and all passengers' luggage thoroughly, thereby delaying the prime minister's departure from Los Angeles by about one hour and 15 minutes. The prime minister's airplane was scheduled to leave Los Angeles at about 1300 local time on 18 June, then refuel at Narita Airport in Japan for about an hour before heading for Bangkok.

The prime minister, who stayed at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, and most of the members of his delegation, who stayed at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, were waiting in their hotel lobbies at about 1145, local time, for cars to take them to the airport when they learned that their departure would be delayed for more than an hour while police searched the Thai International airplane following the bomb threat to kill the Thai prime minister.

Los Angeles police officials told reporters that threats had been received since 17 June. Two mysterious phone calls were made to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley threatening to kill the Thai prime minister. Another mysterious phone call was received by one of the prime minister's security officers, whose name is Chiap, also threatening to kill the prime minister. The threats prompted authorities to step up security measures for the prime minister.

On the evening of 17 June at a reception for the prime minister at the Hotel (Whitmore) hosted by the Thai community in Los Angeles, there was confusion when security officers tried to usher the prime minister out of the reception room after his statement in response to the welcoming speech and presentation of gifts to the prime minister. While security officers tried to lead the prime minister from the function, the prime minister himself tried to return to the party. This puzzled the nearly one thousand Thais who were attending the party.

According to our correspondent, no explosives were found after police thoroughly checked the plane using both explosives-seeking devices and police dogs, as well as other safety measures. All luggage and parcels were opened and searched.

Bawonsak Uwanno, deputy secretary general to the prime minister, told our correspondent that the prime minister was not perturbed by the report about the bomb threat and the attempt on his life. The prime minister has had long experience in the battlefield and therefore was not frightened. The prime minister commented that this was the act of a fool and said he was not excited.

According to the correspondent, despite the delay of more than an hour in departing from Los Angeles, it is believed that the Thai International flight returning the prime minister and his party to Thailand will arrive at the Bangkok airport as scheduled at 2140 tonight.

Chatchai's Return, Activities in U.S. Reported

BK2006013190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 90 p 2

[By Editor Sutthichai Yun]

[Text] Premier Chatchai Chunhawan returned to Bangkok last night from the United States with promises from President George Bush to create a joint ministerial-level panel on trade issues, to provide increased US aid for anti-drug efforts and to seek peace in Cambodia. "My assessment is that the trip was a great success," Surakiat Sathianthai, adviser to the prime minister, told THE NATION.

The first meeting of the joint panel will be held during the first week of August to coincide with the visit to Thailand of US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher. The panel members include US Trade Representative [USTR] Carla Hills on the US side and Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi on the Thai side.

Mosbacher will visit Bangkok after participating in a ministerial-level meeting of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in Singapore in July, Surakiat said.

The success of Chatchai's meeting with Bush was not threatened by the political upheaval that preceded Chatchai's departure for Washington.

The abrupt resignation of Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut as defence minister and deputy premier the day of Chatchai's departure apparently did not concern Bush that Chatchai's political strength had diminished. The issue, in fact, never surfaced during the talks.

Surakiat said Bush's immediate acceptance of the proposal to set up the joint committee showed Washington's "favourable attitude" toward Thailand.

"The United States doesn't usually agree to set up a bilateral joint committee with any country easily. Bush could have easily shot down the proposal politely by referring the issue to the Asian-US Initiative (AUI)," the adviser said.

Washington also accepted without hesitation Chatchai's request for additional assistance for drug suppression in the form of new helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. After hearing the request, Karl Jackson, a special assistant to Bush, immediately turned to colleagues and told them to implement it as soon as possible, said a source in the Thai delegation.

The one-on-one talks between Chatchai and Bush at the White House were described as "very cordial, very fruitful." "Bush didn't act like a superpower leader going on the offensive. Instead, he was sympathetic and shared his personal concerns in a frank way with the Thai premier," another source added.

Bush and Chatchai at times spoke to each other "like friends sharing their problems rather than two national leaders trying to squeeze concessions from each other," the source said.

When discussing ways to suppress the production of narcotics in Southeast Asia and their import to Western countries, Chatchai suggested that America needed to cut down on its demand for drugs. Bush, rather than take offence and throw the blame back onto Thailand, admitted that drug abuse is a serious problem in the United States. Bush, moreover, offered his "maximum support" to Thailand's anti-drug efforts.

Bush also listened to Chatchai's proposal that Washington soften its tough stand against the Rangoon military regime in order to gain its cooperation in stopping Burmese minority groups from engaging in narcotics production and trade.

"The atmosphere of the talks was very favourable. Bush treated Chatchai as a close friend in whom he can confide," said the source.

On the Cambodian conflict, Thailand was satisfied with Washington's more flexible stance. Washington strongly supports a link between a ceasefire and he [as published] was sympathetic and shared his personal concerns in a frank way with the Thai premier," another source added. Bush also "saluted" Chatchai's step-by-step approach toward achieving peace in Cambodia. "To us, that's a very encouraging sign," said a source close to the premier.

The issue of the Khmer Rouge came up during lunch when Chatchai urged the United States to talk China into halting arms supplies to the communist resistance faction. Bush agreed and said he would ask Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to help pursuade Beijing against giving the Khmer Rouge military support.

On another matter regarding Beijing, Bush took Chatchai into his confidence, complaining that the American press and Congress had unfairly attacked him for his decision to grant most-favoured-nation status to China. The president said he was convinced the move would benefit both the United States and the world. He said he was at a loss to see how his intent could have been misunderstood.

Despite the achievements made during the talks, there will be a lot of follow-up work to be done on both sides.

Commerce Minister Subin's request to US Trade Representative Carla Hills to drop Thailand from the priority watchlist did not receive an instant response. The list targets countries for immediate trade retaliation for failing to make progress in the protection of US copyrights, patents and trademarks. But Subin said he was impressed by Hills' order to her subordinates that they work closely with their Thai counterparts to find ways to make the Thai proposal acceptable in the future.

But one senior Thai official expressed less optimism than Subin, saying the USTR's stance on the issue has not really changed. "The American officials simply repeated their earlier statements, not unlike replaying the same old records. In other words, there was no progress," the official said.

In other issues, Aphilat Osathanon, secretary to the Cabinet and former director of the Department of Technical Economic Cooperation, tried to convince officials at the US Agency of International Development (USAID) that cutting off aid to Thailand would be unwise.

Thailand and the United States will also try to resolve long-standing disputes on aviation rights, such as Thailand's desire to increase flights to the United States via Tokyo. The two sides were to meet this week in Washington for the first time since October when Thailand terminated a bilateral air services agreement.

Chatchai Comments on Tokyo Peace Talks

BK0506151290 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The Cambodian peace talks in Tokyo seem not so successful because Khieu Samphan refused to attend the meeting. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said that Thailand has accomplished its task by getting all four Cambodian factions to the venue in Tokyo.

[Begin Recording] [Chatchai] The Khmer Rouge did not attend the meeting. Thailand's task is to ensure that the four Cambodian factions go to Tokyo for the meeting.

[Reporter] Are you disappointed?
[Chatchai] We are not disappointed because we were able to get the four Cambodian factions to Tokyo. The fact that they still have differences is not our business.

[Reporter] Do you think that this will cause the meeting to collapse?
[Chatchai] They have to try. We have to wait today to see what will result from the bargaining. It is impossible to expect a problem which has lasted for 11 years to be settled within one day. Patience is needed. We have done our duty of getting the four Cambodian factions to Tokyo.

[Reporter] Did General Chawalit Yongchaiyut phone you?
[Chatchai] Yes, he contacted me through the advisors.

[Reporter] Does it seem that the talks will fail?
[Chatchai] I do not know because the meeting has not finished.

[Reporter] Do you think that Japan will help make the meeting a success?
[Chatchai] This is Japan's task. How can you raise such a question? It is Japan's task to ensure the meeting's success. Japan has done its best and we have done our best too. Our job is done. [end recording]

Police Seize Weapons, Explosives in Ta Phraya

BK1306150090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] The Border Patrol Police [BPP] authorities have seized a large quantity of military weapons and explosives in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

Having received a tip-off that a large amount of military weapons comprising rifles and explosives would be smuggled from the Cambodian border into Thailand during 11-13 June, the authorities of the 12th BPP Unit, which is responsible for the Thai-Cambodian border, searched for the weapons in Ban Pa and Ban Khok Mang hamlets, Tambon Thapsadet, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. They found and seized a total of 101 rifles and a large quantity of bullets and explosives. The seized weapons were sent to the 12th BPP headquarters in Prachin Buri.

Sitthi Views Cambodian Cease-Fire Link to SNC

BK2006082490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] At Government House this morning, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila answered reporters' questions about a cease-fire in Cambodia following the recent talks among the Cambodian factions in Japan. He said the cease-fire will be effective only after the Supreme National Council [SNC] has been formed to control and oversee the situations in Cambodia. Each Cambodian faction will select their representatives to be members of the council.

On China's and Vietnam's stances toward the Cambodian conflict, the foreign minister said that China and Vietnam have sent their representatives to discuss the issue with their Thai counterpart. Therefore, we will have to wait for the details of the consultations, he concluded.

Cabinet Wants Controls in Indochinese Contacts

BK1206042690 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] The Cabinet has told government agencies to consult the National Security Council [NSC] and the Foreign Ministry over economy-related contacts with Vietnam, pending a solution of the Cambodian problem, a spokesman said. Consultation was also called for on matters concerning bilateral commitments or agreements with that country. The Cabinet at the same time called for consultation over contacts with Phnom Penh, without giving details.

Otherwise, the Cabinet urged more flexibility in government-to-government and state-to-state dealings with socialist countries. As a rule, they were to be conducted according to standard guidelines provided for dealing with free enterprise countries, with provisions to protect national interests as necessary.

At the same time, the Foreign and Commerce ministries and the NSC were to define which countries are socialist, communist or deemed "to have political problems" as Cabinet rulings in use are "rather strict, lacking in flexibility and do not fit the situation. The Cabinet abolished five rulings concerning travel to communist countries by government officials and state enterprise staff and guidelines for cooperation with them.

7 Nigerians, 1 Beninese Arrested for Smuggling

BK0806141090 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] The Customs Department has arrested seven Nigerians and a Beninese for trying to smuggle out of Thailand 4,560 grams of heroin worth 1 million baht—about 100 million baht on the foreign market. The heroin was hidden on different parts of their bodies.

Security Officials Push Burmese Across Border

BK0806014790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—More than 2,000 illegal Burmese immigrants in this district were pushed back to Burma yesterday by Thai security officials. All of them were immigrants who illegally entered the country after 1976.

Deputy Commander of Task Force 34 Col [Colonel] Boonru Simek said yesterday there were still about 1,000 Burmese who were not sent back because they might not be safe if repatriated. Others were allowed to stay because they entered the country before 1976, the year when Thai officials registered all illegal immigrants as political asylum seekers.

Some 300 officials comprising Border Patrol and provincial policemen, paramilitary soldiers, defence volunteers and immigration officials began the operation at 3 a.m. yesterday.

The official said that most of the Burmese repatriated yesterday were workers in restaurants, gem-cutting factories and construction sites. One Burmese immigrant, Chit Thwin, 25, said that he feared that he and other immigrants would be put into forced labour to help carry Burmese military ammunition and weapons to fight Karen rebels.

Cabinet Approves Renewal of Agreement With EC

BK0706042990 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The cabinet has authorized Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan to sign a protocol renewing the Thai-EC tapioca agreement by four more years starting next year.

Under the new agreement, Thailand will be allowed to export 21 million tons of tapioca products to the EC between 1991 and 1994, with the annual export quota ceiling raised from 5.5 to 5.75 million tons a year. Thailand will be able to borrow 750,000 tons of 1991 tapioca quotas for use this year beginning from July instead of October under the present four-year deal which expires at the end of this year. In the final year of the renewed agreement, Thailand will be entitled to borrow an additional 650,000 tons from the export quotas of the subsequent year since July. The EC has agreed to collect the import tax on tapioca products from Thailand at the rate not exceeding six percent. It will also provide assistance for Thailand's crop substitution and agricultural development programs.

Student Leader Opposes Military Show of Force

BK1306025990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] A student leader from Ramkhamhaeng University, Chatuphon Phromphan, said yesterday his student group was opposed to the recent military show of force to protest Cabinet members remarks against Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who resigned from the government on Monday.

Chatuphon, secretary of the university's Satchatham Student Party, said during a rally at the main campus that soldiers should help sustain a country's democratic system, whereas the recent demonstrations were an "expression of power." The student leader also criticized Chawalit, saying that the general was attempting to "run away" from problems by resigning.

Chatuphon said he would lead a group of Ramkhamhaeng University students to present flowers to Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri and PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung today to express support for the two Cabinet members.

Academic on Chatchai Relations With Military

BK1806010990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan must do something to patch up the differences between his Government and the military to prevent the matter from becoming a stumbling block for his administration, a Chulalongkorn University lecturer said yesterday.

Suchit Bunbongkan of the Political Science Faculty said he did not believe the Premier would resort to such a drastic step as dissolving Parliament to end the problem. It was likely the Prime Minister would try to reconcile the differences, probably by appointing a new defence minister who was acceptable to the military, he said.

Mr Suchit said the resignation of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as deputy prime minister and defence minister had created conflict between his Government and the military.

The Prime Minister, on his return from the United States, would have to patch up this rift to get his relationship with the military back to normal. Mr Suchit said, however, that he did not believe there would be any immediate serious repercussions if the Prime Minister chose to refrain from taking any action on the matter.

But he could anticipate problems for the Government if nothing was done. "The military may feel that the Prime Minister no longer cares about soldiers' feelings. It will be difficult for the military to do anything but the Prime Minister will also have more difficulty administering the country," he said.

Chawalit Speaks to Army Commanders 19 Jun

BK1906141890 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, special adviser to the Internal Security Command, the Supreme Command, and the three Armed Forces, told a group of about 100 army unit commanders his reasons for resigning from the government. He spoke this afternoon while taking part in a friendly golf tournament sponsored by the military at the army golf course. He said that if he remained in office, it would cause problems for the military and would put the prime minister in a difficult position. In addition, there would be no end to such a situation.

Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut said he had asked the supreme commander, commanders of the three Armed Forces, and the Police Department director general to uphold gentlemanly principles: not to say anything that would soil the good reputation of the military and to refrain from any action that would cause anxiety in the people. However, he said that his resigning from the government did not mean that he was turning his back on it. He said he would continue to work for the government.

Touching on the prime minister's remark that he would invite Gen. Chawalit to rejoin the government, Gen. Chawalit said that it was a minor issue. The important point is how to develop the country and create hope for the people. He said he has been considering ways to solve the country's problems and is ready to present them to the prime minister, if the prime minister asks his opinion.

Sunthon Discusses Chawalit Rejoining Government

BK1906150190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong granted an interview to newsmen at the army golf course during a friendship tournament among military officers this afternoon. Asked about the possibility of Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut joining the government again, Gen. Sunthon said Gen. Chawalit alone can answer this question. Asked whether the situation would clear up when Prime Minister Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan returns tonight from his U.S. visit, Gen. Sunthon said it depends on how the prime minister will handle the situation. The military, he said, will not make the situation worse.

Asked whether the Armed Forces would accept it if the new defense minister is not Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the supreme commander said it is not necessary that a member of the Armed Forces be named the new defense minister. The defense minister can be anyone as long as he wishes to see the development of the Armed Forces. However, he should not be a person whose presence could create disunity within the military.

Asked whether he thinks Gen. Chawalit should join the government again, Gen. Sunthon said he should not at this moment, but should wait a little while more. If Gen. Chawalit agrees to be in the government again now, people will think that his resignation was some kind of tactic. Gen. Chawalit should let the prime minister pick another person as the new defense minister.

Asked about the prime minister's statement that there will be no Cabinet reshuffle, no parliament dissolution, and that he will not resign as prime minister, the supreme commander said the prime minister made that statement under certain conditions. Now that he has more information, the prime minister might change his mind. Gen. Sunthon said the prime minister will be allowed to make his decision independently.

Offer to Chawalit To Rejoin Cabinet Repeated

BK2006011990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan last night repeated his offer to Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to rejoin his Cabinet but refused to comment on a vague proposal by the ex-deputy premier calling for the restructuring of the administrative system.

Chatchai also refused to divulge details of a 10-minute meeting with top-brass military officers, including Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and air force chief Gen Kaset Rotchananin aboard his special plane shortly after his return last night.

A Chatchai adviser said that he had received a report that Gen Chawalit was also to board the plane to receive the premier but added that he was not sure whether the ex-deputy premier actually met Chatchai.

Chatchai said he would clear up all the political problems at a weekly breakfast with top-ranking military officers at his Ratchakhru residence early this morning. Chatchai, in a sign of accomodation, told a news conference, at least twice, that soldiers supported democracy and the elected government.

Asked about the appointment of Gen Chawalit as special adviser to the Armed Forces, Chatchai said: "What's the use of being a special adviser. It's better to be the defence minister. An adviser can contribute only when he is asked. If he is not asked, he would have no role to play."

Chatchai called on the Press to halt speculation on his relationship with the military.

"Our economy is booming and I see bright prospects for the economy very clearly in my mind. It would be a pity if we let such minor political problems impede our economic progress," he said.

Chatchai also downplayed the quarrel between PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung and Chawalit.

Earlier in the afternoon, Chawalit, speaking with some 100 army officers at the army golf course, said yesterday he had not turned his back on the government and was ready to meet Premier Chatchai Chunhawan to discuss measures to improve the administration.

Chawalit later told reporters that the top-ranking military officers would discuss his ideas with the premier when they receive him at the Don Muang International Airport last night.

He also declared that he had nothing against Premier Chatchai and any other premier. "I have nothing against Gen Chatchai, against Gen Prem Tinsulanon or Gen Suchinda (Khraprayun) if they were premier. [sentence as published] My stand is clear. I want to devote myself to serving the public," he said. Army chief Gen Suchinda was seated beside Chawalit during the interview.

Asked whether he would rejoin the Cabinet, Chawalit stressed that his resignation from the Cabinet was not a personal affair and sidestepped the question: "I have yet to listen with my ears to the premier's words." Chatchai had reportedly urged Chawalit to come back to the Cabinet.

Chawalit said his proposal for administrative improvements would benefit the public, the Cabinet, the political parties, and all parties concerned but he would not elaborate.

Speaking with the army officers, Chawalit urged them to stop all activities that "would make the public and the government unhappy", take public interests into considerations and resort to "gentlemanly" ways in airing their views.

"Many blamed the stock market plunge on the military and we should not react to such a charge. I am confident that the stock market's performance will certainly improve," he said. Chawalit also expressed confidence that the cloudy situation would soon return to normal.

But Chawalit, considered to be a potential challenger to Chatchai after his controversial resignation on Monday, last week, was ambiguous over Chatchai's offer for him to return to the Cabinet. On the one hand, the ex-deputy premier said that he would not mind going back but on the other he said that he quit because he would continue to be criticized for being the only non-MP [member of parliament] in the Cabinet. That criticism, he said, would also affect the armed forces which supports him and the premier.

Army officers present at the meeting told THE NATION they understood from the speech that Chawalit would not rejoin the cabinet. In any case, Chawalit said whether he would return to the Cabinet or not was only a minor issue because it would not improve the system.

The major point "which I have been thinking day and night", he said, is how the government can make maximum contributions to the country and the people, he said.

"I have prepared a package of proposals for the government and am ready to submit it to him, our big brother, after his return from the United States and I am ready to throw my full support behind him (if Chatchai agrees to his proposed reforms)", Chawalit said.

He did not dwell on his proposed administrative reforms.

Minister Chaloem on Chawalit's Possible Return

BK2006050590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung yesterday welcomed the possibility of Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut's return to the Cabinet but adamantly maintained his right to counter any criticism against him in future in similar manner. Pol Capt [Police Captain] Chaloem said Gen Chawalit is a capable man and it would be a good thing for him to rejoin the Government because "no one had asked him to resign in the first place".

Asked if he would not have further problems with Gen Chawalit if he decided to rejoin the Government, Minister Chaloem said that one should not look at it that way. However, he added that a democratic government must be able to withstand criticism. He also maintained his right to counter criticism.

"Under a democratic system we must have a big heart. We must be able to take criticism. Politics is not a matter of hooliganism. It's about a fight over ideas," Pol Capt Chaloem said.

Before his resignation Gen Chawalit publicly said the Counter Corruption Commission's verdict against the Mass Communication Organisation of Thailand was "shameful." Pol Capt Chaloem, who is responsible for the agency, countered with broadsides aimed at the general and his wife saying he should clean up his own house first.

Army commanders began to stage a show of force which culminated in a protest by army units against Mr Chaloem on June 11 when Gen Chawalit resigned as deputy premier and defence minister. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was to leave for his visit to the United States that same evening.

"What happened was that one minister spoke against me and I replied because I am sure of my honesty. I am not corrupt. The Prime Minister was absolutely right to say it's a matter between two ministers. Don't I have the right to speak?" Pol Capt Chaloem asked. He assured the public that there will be no dissolution of Parliament, and the Prime Minister would not resign.

One should not do anything which goes against the feeling of the people. "Like the TV pool to announce an appointment. I was the one to order TV channels 3 and 9 not to air it. It's nothing urgent to have to play martial music to make the announcement," Pol Capt Chaloem said referring to Army TV announcement of the appointment of Gen Chawalit as adviser to the Armed Forces following his resignation from government.

On his previous statement that he would "reveal all" at a public rally at Sanam Luang if he were cornered, Chaloem said this was not about anyone in the Government. Asked if the person was a military officer, the minister declined to answer. However, he added: "Soldiers cannot pressure the Government. Those who get out of line will know when the time comes."

He also dismissed reports that he will resign from the Cabinet. He said he will only do this if after the Opposition's censure debate the Prime Minister came to him and asked him to do so to pave way for a Cabinet reshuffle.

He insisted on staying on until he has answered opposition charges during the censure debate in order to clear himself to the public. A reshuffle should only be carried out after the debate for this reason. After the censure debate his Muan Chon Party would not mind pulling out of the Government if asked to do so, Chaloem said.

Chatchai, Chawalit Meet in Bid To End 'Crisis'

BK2006025690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0236 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 20 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chuhawan and outgoing Defense Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut met here Wednesday in a bid to end a government crisis sparked by the minister's resignation. General Chawalit met Mr. Chatchai, who returned Tuesday from a week-long visit to the United States, at the prime minister's home.

Gen. Chawalit's resignation last week as both defense minister and deputy prime minister followed accusations of corruption against him by fellow cabinet members and prompted fears of a military coup. He left after talking with Mr. Chatchai for a little over one hour and did not speak with reporters.

Gen. Chawalit went into his meeting with Mr. Chatchai accompanied by military top brass including Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong, Army Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun, Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin and Navy Commander Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan. Shortly after their arrival, all were seen leaving except Gen. Chawalit and Gen. Suchinda, Thailand's most powerful military leader.

Mr. Chatchai, 70, has called on Gen. Chawalit, 58, to resume his government positions. But the general, who is widely believed to aspire to succeed Mr. Chatchai, has remained non-committal on the suggestion.

On returning from the United States late Tuesday evening, Mr. Chatichai told reporters he anticipated "no problem" with the military. A few hours before that, Gen. Chawalit, in his first public appearence since his June 11 resignation, called on the Armed Forces not to destabilise the government and the people.

Chatchai Reaches Agreement With Military

BK2006041890 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 0400 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] At 0945 at Government House today, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said to newsmen before attending the cabinet meeting that an agreement has been reached between the government and the military, noting that everything is okay and that after a while he will come out of the cabinet meeting to report on the agreement.

Chatchai Issues Order Making Chawalit Adviser

BK2006061090 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Today, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has issued an order of the Prime Minister's Office appointing an adviser to the prime minister. The gist of the appointment reads:

The prime minister feels that Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut is a knowledgeable person and possesses experience in bureaucratic administration which enables him to provide advice in national administration in the areas of national security, foreign affairs, and narcotics prevention and suppression. Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut thus has been appointed a political official in the position of adviser to the prime minister.

The duties of Gen. Chawalit, adviser to the prime minister, will be to give advice directly to the prime minister on policy, policy implementation, and resolution of problems in the fields of national security, foreign affairs, and drug prevention and suppression, and he will have the authority to contact ministries, state enterprises, and agencies that receive government assistance or government investment in order to clarify facts, statistics, and other data to help him in his tasks. These agencies are to cooperate as requested. This appointment is effective immediately.

Pattani Governor's Statement on Muslim Rally

BK1306141590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Jun 90

[Text] Pattani Provincial Governor Chamnong Khumrak opened a training course on national security for Muslim community leaders in the Pattani town hall this morning. Three hundred Muslim community leaders and village headmen attended the training course, which was aimed at informing them about national policies of promoting religious rights and freedom equally for all Thai people. Winai Sama-un, secretary to the Muslim spiritual leader, delivered a lecture on the background of the Shi'ite sect.

On the occasion, the Pattani governor issued a statement to the people in Pattani concerning the Kruze Mosque rally. The gist of the statement reads that the Pattani provincial administration respected the rights and freedom of the people who joined in the rally at Kruze Mosque because it was within their rights to do so under the Constitution. The 4th Military Region Army, however, had to take strong action to protect the life and property of the people when the ralliers went beyond their limit, violating the rights and freedom of other people and affecting the country's stability. Actions will be taken against the wrong-doers. He also called for cooperation from the people in Pattani. In conclusion, he stressed that the Shi'ite followers are Thai citizens who have to obey the country's laws. They have their rights but if they violate the laws they are subjected to legal actions, just as are other citizens in the country.

Vietnam

Reportage on National Assembly Session Continues

More on 19 Jun Meeting

BK1906150790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Radio correspondent's report on the fifth day of the National Assembly session—portions recorded]

[Summary] "This morning National Assembly deputies continued their group discussions of the draft amendments and supplements to some provisions of the bill on foreign investment in Vietnam. The deputies focused on the following three issues: authorization for Vietnamese nationals to cooperate directly with foreign countries; income tax incentive to be applied to joint stock enterprises to stimulate production of local goods to replace imported products; and joint ventures."

"The deputies held contradictory views on authorizing Vietnamese nationals to cooperate directly with foreign countries." Commenting on Article 2, point 3 of the law on foreign investment in Vietnam, which states that private Vietnamese economic organizations are authorized to cooperate directly with foreign countries, the head of the National Assembly delegation from Quang Nam-Danang Province stressed the need to introduce the draft amendments and supplements to some provisions of this bill to the people to solicit their opinions before putting them into effect. Some National Assembly delegates from Hai Hung Province suggested that the time was not yet ripe for authorizing the private sector to cooperate directly with foreign countries.

On the contrary, the deputies from Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces supported the authorization for Vietnamese nationals to cooperate directly with foreign countries, citing the source of income generated by the private sector to support their arguments. Their opinion was also supported by Nguyen Xuan Oanh, a National Assembly deputy from Ho Chi Minh City.

Regarding the exemption of income tax for fixed periods of time for joint stock enterprises specializing in the production of local goods to replace imported products, many deputies suggested that tax exemption should be granted only to homemade products that would replace imported ones which still cannot be produced locally, and not to all local products that replace imported foreign goods meeting necessary domestic demands.

As far as joint ventures are concerned, many deputies felt that since the Vietnamese still do not have proper management knowledge in this area, the issue should not be addressed at this National Assembly session.

"This afternoon the deputies will continue their group discussions of the turnover tax law to be applied to the private sector and share-holding corporations. Tomorrow morning the deputies will hold their plenary session at the conference hall."

20 Jun Discussions

BK2006080890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] This morning, 20 June, the National Assembly continued its work as usual under the guidance of National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hoang Quy delivered a report on some additional views exchanged by National Assembly deputies on the draft laws on agricultural tax, business tax, private business tax, and income tax. He also presented a number of amendments to these draft laws, which were based on the views contributed by National Assembly deputies in the past few days.

Next, the National Assembly heard the opinions of National Assembly deputies from Hai Hung, Thuan Hai, Ha Son Binh, Quang Tri, Nghe Tinh, Dong Thap, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Kien Giang, Thanh Hoa, Ben Tre, and Thai Binh about the draft law on agricultural tax, especially various issues concerning the rate of contribution and time for agricultural tax collection. After that, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his views on some issues of concern to National Assembly deputies.

The National Assembly will continue its work at the conference hall this afternoon.

Vu Mao on Draft Laws

BK1706152190 Hanoi VNA in English 1438 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The seventh session of the National Assembly is continuing with seething discussions on various draft laws. On this occasion Vu Mao, head of the Office of the National Assembly [NA] and the State Council and spokesman for the NA, has granted an interview to VNA.

Asked about the draft laws submitted to the session for discussion and approval, Vu Mao said: The most important thing in the process of renovation in Vietnam is the building of [words indistinct]. The country's laws are not enough, moreover they haven't clearly expressed the renovated viewpoints set forth at the sixth party congress. Therefore, the most urgent task of the NA is to rapidly make laws so as to meet the demand of the country's development. This session will [words indistinct] because it has to examine for approval several draft laws.

The trade unions draft law had been discussed at two previous sessions, while four draft laws on taxes (agricultural tax, turnover tax, special consumption tax and income tax) were also discussed once the drafts were all made public to sound the opinions of the people about their contents.

In the process of execution, the criminal procedure and the foreign investment law should be reexamined and added. Urgent supplements should be made to the foreign investment law to create favourable conditions for foreign investments and for joint ventures [between] several Vietnamese economic sectors and their foreign partners.

Moreover, the National Assembly will debate on a draft law on business transaction, private business transaction and joint stock companies before it is made public. This draft is aimed at constitutionalising the policy on developing multi-sectoral economy in building socialism. The most heated discussion is about the four draft laws on taxation. At present the main source for the state budget comes from taxation, Vu Mao said. But taxes should be reasonable to ensure the development of production and improvement of the people's (?life).

The amendments and supplements to the foreign investment law should be carefully discussed to create favourable conditions for foreign investment on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

With regards to the trade unions draft law, deputies to the NA have carefully discussed it so as to ensure the role and function of the trade unions as an organization representing the working people in various economic sectors, which can join in making labour policies and in inspecting their implementation.

Ho Chi Minh City Council Replaces Two Members

BK1906030290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] According to SAIGON GIAI PHONG, the third meeting of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Council, fourth tenure—which concluded yesterday afternoon, Saturday, 16 June—passed a resolution on some pressing issues concerning education, economic matters, and employment. The meeting proposed that prosecution procedures be started against 11 cadres and employees in connection with the cases involving Thanh Huong Restaurant and SACOSIVA Company. It revoked the status as city people's councillors of Duong Kim Bon, deputy director of the Quang Trung Exhibition Company, and Phan Cong Trinh, director of the city judiciary service, for their involvement in the Thanh Huong Restaurant scandal; and elected two new city people's councillors and members of various sections of the city People's Council.

On 15 June, the city Fatherland Front organized a meeting to solicit opinions on Ho Chi Minh City's draft program on strategic orientations for economic development until the year 2000. The opinions expressed focused on such issues as education, city planning and development, and the building of a public transit system.

Nearly 2,000 Surrender Following Pardon Offers

BK1606151590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 90

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG reports that at a meeting held to review efforts to encourage criminals to give themselves up, the Ministry of Interior announced that criminals will be pardoned if they surrender themselves and that criminals with good credits may receive light punishment or may be exempted from punishment. It is reported that so far, nearly 2,000 criminals and many people accused of violating national security have given themselves up.

Dong Sy Nguyen Attends Agricultural Conference

BK1906045390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] On the morning of 17 June, Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with the chairmen of provincial and city people's committees from Thua Thien-Hue northward who are attending the current National Assembly session in Hanoi. The vice chairman also met with leaders of the agriculture and food industry, finance and bank sectors, the national reserve department, and the state commissions of planning and prices. At the meeting, he discussed some of the urgent tasks concerning the purchase of the fifth month-spring grain and the procurement of fertilizer for the 10th-month crop season.

To ensure safe grain supply, Vice Chairman Dong Sy Nguyen requested provincial authorities to immediately guide peasants in keeping two months' reserve of grain in each family. The state-run grain shops in provinces from Thua Thien-Hue northward should keep one to two months of grain reserve. Vice Chairman Dong Sy Nguyen also requested provincial authorities to strictly recover all debts of grain such as the loan and exchange of state reserve rice—in which cases money has already been obtained to purchase rice for national reserve but rice has not been delivered—other rice loans from provincial sources, and so forth. Severe legal action must be taken to prosecute according to law all individuals or units who have encroached upon the national reserve.

Provinces from Thua Thien-Hue northward must strictly comply with the chairman of the Council of Ministers' directive forbidding small-volume rice export across the border. For units or individuals violating the directive, the volume of their rice export will be confiscated and put in the national reserve. Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, particularly cautioned provincial authorities on the need to consolidate the state-owned grain business in order to actually play the leading role.

In order to secure results in the 10th-month crop season, it is necessary to immediately provide the best guidance for typhoon and flood control and avoid optimistic thinking that results from the fact that no serious typhoon of flash flood has occurred over the past few years. Dikes and supportive walls, especially in the coastal areas, and the pump stations designed to fight waterlogging and save rice, must be carefully inspected in order to ensure safety for the 10th-month crop production.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will recommend assigned quotas for central sectors and trades to import 20,000 tonnes of fertilizer and for localities to import 30,000 tonnes using bank loans or foreign exchange earned from exporting agricultural products. Since fertilizer must be imported from area two, it will be sold to peasants based on the principle of making neither profits nor incurring losses.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will consider the requirements of production and deliver fertilizer to localities on the basis of urgent need priority. In order to reduce transportation costs and avoid dealing back and forth in fertilizers, each province should have only one agency to receive fertilizer from the central agricultural supply corporation, which is the provincial supply company. This company will organize direct sales of fertilizer to peasants through the network of shops in villages or towns depending on the geographical conditions so peasants can buy fertilizer directly and conveniently.

Implementation of Foreign Investment Law Noted

BK1806091790 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—Last year, Vietnam issued licenses to 68 more foreign-investment projects, bringing the total number of such projects over the past two years since the promulgation of Vietnam's foreign investment law to 105 with a total investment of 852.413 million U.S. dollars, according to a report presented at the current seventh session of the Vietnamese National Assembly.

Most of those projects concern the exploitation and processing of natural resources, production of consumer goods and services, while just a small number of foreign partners invested in projects in support of food production and infrastructure construction, badly needed in Vietnam. What is more, about 75 percent of those projects are concentrated in southern Vietnam and about 70 percent of them are of small scales (less than five million U.S. dollars each).

Joint venture is the most common form, accounting for 72 percent of the total projects. The business contracts make up 20 percent and projects with total foreign investment form only eight percent.

Seventy out of the total 105 licensed projects have been deployed to various [words in distinct] are still in the process of capital construction or, as in the mining industries, mineral exploration. A number of them are even affected adversely by slow deployment and capital contribution and misconduct like illegal imports and tax dodging.

In this year and the years to come: Vietnam plans to gradually increase the rate of direct foreign investment for development purposes. A number of amendments and supplements to the existing foreign investment law to this effect will be passed in the on-going National Assembly session.

Rice Harvest in Plain of Reeds Shows Increase

OW1606180890 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—Peasants in the plain of reeds have just brought in more than jqmq [as received] million tons of winter-spring paddy rice, including 700,000 tons of commodity paddy, showing an increase of 120,000 tons over the corresponding crop last year.

The plain of reeds has been marked off as one of the biggest rice-growing areas in the southern Mekong River Delta. A large sum of money has been spent on the construction of more main canals to supply fresh water to remote fields. This has helped local farmers expand their acreage of winter-spring rice by nearly 25,000 hectares to 222,000 hectares.

In addition, the local authorities have organized an effective network of foodgrain procurement, storage, processing and transportation to meet the demand of home consumption and export.

Radio Views Hun Sen-Sihanouk Tokyo Meeting

BK2006115090 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Tokyo meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk has opened prospects in solving the Cambodian issue. Here is our radio's commentary:

The Tokyo meeting did not achieve great results, but it created a concrete foundation for the settlement of the Cambodian issue. Therefore, after this meeting, the people hoped for new prospects to solve the Cambodian issue.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government is still cautious and tries to make steps in advance in solving this issue. Four days ago, Chairman Hun Sen sent a letter to Mr. Sihanouk informing him of a list of the six members of the State of Cambodia to the supreme national council. Chairman Hun Sen urged Prince Sihanouk to send him a list of members of the Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia to the supreme council. The top leader of the Phnom Penh government also proposed that the supreme national council will meet as soon as possible right after 12 members of the two governments have been appointed.

Earlier, the Political Bureau of the Cambodian [as heard] People's Revolutionary Party called for the convening of the Paris international conference on Cambodia after the first meeting of the supreme national council to continue solving the Cambodian issue. These were important actions aimed at implementing the Tokyo agreement.

Facts show that the State of Cambodia is determined to solve the Cambodian issue by peaceful negotiations. Not only the Phnom Penh government seriously carries out the Tokyo agreement but all sides and concerned countries have to implement the Tokyo agreement by [words indistinct].

During his visit to the United States last week, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan made concrete actions to implement the Tokyo agreement. In Washington, he urged the United States and Japan to put pressure on China to end the military aid to the Pol Pot clique. U.S. Senator Kerrey also supported the standpoint of the Thai prime minister. Senator Kerrey said: The United States and other big countries should use the leverage of the Khmer Rouge's refusal to participate in the Tokyo process to further isolate the Khmer Rouge. He called for the U.S. authorities to support the Tokyo agreement. According to Mr. Kerrey, if Washington supports the Tokyo agreement, it may bring to an end one of the most tragic chapters of the U.S. history.

This shows that time is in favor of the Phnom Penh government. Prospects for the settlement of the Cambodian issue have become brighter. While showing its goodwill in solving the Cambodian issue, the State of Cambodia always thinks of the worst possibility of the Khmer Rouge and other forces' positions to the Tokyo agreement. No one wants this. And Chairman Hun Sen affirmed that if this possibility comes, the Cambodian people and their revolutionary Armed Forces will continue their advance on the road charted by the party and the Phnom Penh government—the road of preventing the return of the Pol Pot genocidal regime and defending all gains and the peaceful life of the Cambodian people.

39th Anniversary of Cambodian Army Observed

Army Paper Marks Event

BK1906080490 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—Marking the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army (CPA), the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today editorially praises the glorious historical stages of the fraternal Cambodian army.

The paper reviews the CPA's development since its founding 39 years ago. It stresses that during the Pol Pot reign of terror from April 1975 to January 1979, part of the Cambodian revolutionary army rose up and with the backing of the Vietnamese volunteer army, toppled the universally-condemned genocidal regime.

The paper goes on:

"Since then, along with great efforts for the revival of the country of Angkor, the Cambodian Armed Forces under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea have matured qualitatively and quantitatively, firmly safeguarding their revolutionary gains.

"The steady and comprehensive growth of the Cambodia's revolution, especially that of the Armed Forces, created favourable conditions for the complete pullout of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia at the end of last September".

Referring to heavy casualties suffered by the Khmer reactionary forces in their subversive and sabotage activities since the Vietnamese pullout, the paper says that this is an evidence of the unceasing growth of the Cambodian revolutionary forces now fully capable of defending their homeland by themselves. It goes on:

"The people and Army of Vietnam rejoice at achievements recorded by the fraternal Cambodian army in their national defence and reconstruction. The time-honoured tradition of militant solidarity and friendship betwen Vietnam and Cambodia will further develop in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

Le Duc Anh's Greetings

BK2006081190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, 19 June 1951-19 June 1990, General Le Duc Anh, our minister of national defense, has sent a message of greetings to Gen. Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia. The message reads in part as follows:

The historical stage of the Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces during the past 39 years has been one full of difficulties, hardships, and ordeals. It has also been a glorious and heroic stage with brilliant victories over the colonialists, imperialists, and the genocidal Pol Pot clique, thus bringing about independence for their country and a peaceful and happy life for their people.

On this glorious occasion, I heartily wish that the fraternal Cambodian People's Armed Forces will always uphold the sense of vigilance with guns in their hands to readily smash all schemes of encroachment and sabotage by the enemy, thereby firmly safeguarding their revolutionary gains and the abundant and happy life of their people.

Embassy Gives Reception

BK1906155790 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 19 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—Major Hing Lang, military attache of the Cambodian Embassy, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 39th founding anniversary of the Cambodian People's Army (June 19).

Among his Vietnamese guests were General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army; Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-defence minister; Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister; and Vu Mao, President of the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association.

Members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of many foreign embassies here were also on hand.

[Words indistinct] and General Nguyen Quyet proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Hau Giang Province Awarded Cambodian Order

BK1806160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—Vietnam's Mekong River Delta province of Hau Giang has been awarded Cambodia's Order for the Defense of the Fatherland, First Class, for having over the past 10 years helped its twinned Cambodian province of Kongpong Chnang to defend and (?consolidate the revolutionary administration).

Empowered by the State Council of the State of Cambodia, [name indistinct], secretary of the party committee of Kompong Chhnang, presented the order to the Vietnamese province in a ceremony held recently in its township of Can Tho.

Swedish Governmental Delegation Concludes Visit

Meets With Do Muoi

OW1406130690 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received at the Presidential Palace here today the visiting Swedish governmental delegation led by Minister of Cooperation for Development Lena Hjelm-Wallen.

Premier Do Muoi expressed his joy over the result of the talks between the Vietnamese and Swedish governmental delegations, considering it a fine manifestation of the constant consolidation and development of the longstanding friendshhip and cooperation between the two countries. He informed his guests of the important achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their current renovation and expressed sincere gratitude to the Swedish Government and people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's past struggle for national independence and freedom and present socio-economic construction and development. Chairman Do Muoi highly appreciated the Swedish Government's positive attitude and goodwill contributions to the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue.

He asked Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen to convey his best regards and warmest greetings to Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and wished the Swedish people further achievements in building their prosperous country.

Minister L.H. Wallen, expressed her satisfaction at the results of the Swedish delegation's working visit to Vietnam, the manifestation of which was found in the signing of various agreements on aid and socio-economic cooperation between the two countries. She highly valued Vietnam's initial results in the process of renovation, which has helped change the face of the Vietnamese society. She reaffirmed the Swedish Government and people's continued and vigorous support for Vietnam's renovation cause and the unswerving stance of the Swedish Government in the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue. She sincerely thanked Chairman Do Muoi for his important and warm reception and thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for their hospitality.

Also present at the reception were Minister of Trade Hoang Minh Thang, Vietnamese Ambassador to Sweden

Nguyen Dinh Phuong and Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam Ms. Birgitta Johansson.

Signs Agreements

BK1606020090 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—The Swedish governmental delegation led by Minister of Cooperation for Development Lena Hjelm-Wallen left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding a six-day friendship to Vietnam.

While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

It held talks with Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and had working sessions with leading officials of the State Commission for Cooperation and Investment, the Ministries of Justice, Public Health, Light Industry, and Forestry, the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, and the Central Institute of Economic Management.

The Swedish guests toured a number of economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Minister Lena Hjelm-Wallen and Minister of Commerce Hoang Minh Thang presided at a session of the Swedish-Vietnamese Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Talks during working sessions [as received], the two sides exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and on regional and international matters of common concern. They expressed satisfaction at the fine friendship and cooperation between the two countries and shared the views on orientations and measures to expand bilateral cooperation in the new stage.

Agreements on development and cooperation between the two countries for the 1990-92 period were signed on June 13. Under these agreements, Sweden will grant a non-refunded aid worth 600 million kronor (equivalent to nearly 100 million U.S. dollars) to Vietnam.

Agreements on public health and forestry cooperation and on import and advisory assistance were also signed on the occasion.

Minister Gives Interview

BK1706032490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Station correspondent's interview with Lena Hjelm-Wallen, Swedish minister of cooperation for development; place and date not given—recorded, Swedish minister's comments in English translated into Vietnamese]

[Summary] [Correspondent] Your Excellency, will you please appraise the results of your visit to Vietnam?
[Hjelm-Wallen] "I came to Vietnam to study the development in the current renovation in the country. I should say that the renovation undertaking has impressed me very much. I discussed with Vietnamese officials the planned cooperation with our country in the early years of the nineties. These talks have resulted in the signing of cooperation agreements between our two nations."

[Correspondent] Will you please elaborate on the potentials of Vietnamese-Swedish cooperation in the future?
[Hjelm-Wallen] "During the past period, the bilateral cooperation concentrated on the Vinh Phu paper factory. Now the Vietnamese side has assumed management work at the factory and has taken full responsibility in its operation. Vietnam and Sweden will expand cooperation in other fields, such as public health, energy, and land and forest preservation. The two countries have also strengthened cooperation in jurisprudence."

[Correspondent] What do you think of the renovation cause in Vietnam?
[Hjelm-Wallen] "This is my second visit to Vietnam. This time I had the chance to visit Ho Chi Minh City and many rural areas in Vinh Phu and Ha Son Binh Provinces. I was very impressed by the enthusiastic attitude shown by Vietnamese peasants in their work to improve their daily life. I really love the Vietnamese people and I want to visit Vietnam again. I believe renovation in Vietnam has scored notable achievements. I met with Vietnamese peasants in localities and was told that they were very happy with the new agrarian policy. In the cities, I saw beautiful shops with abundant merchandise, while many people were shopping. This is an encouraging sign. As a result, I believe that Sweden-Vietnam cooperation in various fields will help accelerate the success of the the renovation cause in Vietnam."

Senator Button, Australian Trade Mission Visit

Meet Do Muoi

OW1406211090 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi 14 June (VNA)—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here this afternoon the visiting Australian trade mission led by Senator John Button, minster for industry, technology and commerce.

Chairman Do Muoi thanked Australia for its valuable support and assistance to Vietnam's national reconstruction.

He wished the friendly relations and cooperation between Vietnam and Australia further consolidation and development.

Senator John Button informed Chairman Do Muoi that before his departure for Vietnam he had receivad proposals from 80 Australian companies to join his delegation, he said this showed that Australian businessmen are greatly interested in Vietnam. The [word indistinct] government, he added, would contribute to an international fund initiated by the French Government to help

Vietnam clear its debt. The Australian head delegate said this visit made the Australian businessmen further understand Vietnam's great potential and expressed his hope that the newly-concluded trade agreement would create a great possibility for the cooperation between the two countries.

Leave for Ho Chi Minh City

OW1606180490 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—The Australian Trade Mission led by Senator John Button, minister for industry, technology and commerce, left here today for Ho Chi Minh City.

During its stay here, the Australian delegation was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. It had working sessions with leading officials of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and the Ministry of Communications, transport and Posts. It attended a ceremony here Friday to hand over the Australian rebuilt "Cua Ong" Coal Sorting Plant No. 2 to the Cam Pha Coal Company of Vietnam, and visited [words indistinct] Station. A joint Vietnam-Australia [word indistinct] is expected to visit Ho Chi Minh City and some other southern localities.

Sign Coal Contract

BK1606075590 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—The "Cua Ong" No. 2 coal-sorting plant, rebuilt in the north-eastern province of Quang Ninh with complete equipment and consultancy imported from the Bulk Materials Coal Handling (BMCH) Co. Ltd. of Australia was officially handed over to the "Cam Pha" coal company of Vietnam at a ceremony here Friday.

Present at the ceremony, where delivery papers were signed were Vu Ngoc Hai, Vietnamese minister of energy; Senator John Button, Australian minister for industry, technology and commerce; Graham Richard Alliband, Australian ambassador to Vietnam.

Under a contract signed in January 1989, the BMCH company has sent experts and equipment to reconstruct the plant. In the last two months of trial operation, the plant could turn out from 3,500 to 4,000 ton of clean coal per day.

Hoang Quy on Cooperation With Libya, Algeria

BK1406101790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Station correspondent Tieu Lien's interview with Minister of Finance Hoang Quy on results of recent visit to Algeria and Libya by Vietnamese state delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; date not given—recorded]

[Summary] [Tieu Lien] "Comrade Minister, since you just returned from a visit to Algeria and Libya, will you please tell us a few details about the results of economic, financial, and trade cooperation between Vietnam and these two countries?

[Hoang Quy] "At the invitations of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and Colonel Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution of Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong officially visited Algeria from 26 to 31 May and Libya from 1 to 4 June.

"I was elected as a member of the delgation to exchange views with these countries on the issue of economic and financial cooperation. First of all, I would like to talk about the results of the exchange of views between me and His Excellency Ghazi Hidouci, Algerian minister of economy who is also in charge of financial affairs. It must be said that our exchange of views had proceeded under highly favorable conditions becuase it was held after the meeting between the two high-level delegations of Vietnam and Algeria.

"In that meeting President Chali Bendjedid expressed a desire for the two countries to further develop cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and social spheres. Regarding the amount of our country's debts to Algeria in particular, the president said that his country profoundly sympathizes with our difficulties because they are the same difficulties that are being encountered by almost all Third World countries. He also instructed all Algerian agencies concerned to exhibit a tender attitude when solving this issue.

"In my meeting with Minister Ghazi Hidouci, he also recalled the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Algeria, which have been tempered in the struggle for a common ideal and a common goal. Therefore, despite the fact that it is also facing its own problems, Algeria will not ask us to share these problems and holds that it is the duty of the two countries to jointly seek measures benificial to both sides."

Based on these viewpoints, we reached the conclusions that "Vietnam and Algeria will seek all available means to step up the exchange of goods with each other. We hope the volume of goods to be exchanged between the two countries will increase constantly so Vietnam can set aside a part of its goods for the settlement of its debts" and that Algeria agrees to extend the term of debt payment for Vietnam from 10 to 15 years.

Algeria wants to exchange experiences with Vietnam in expanding small industrial and handicraft production, including the exchange of specialists and machineries, in order to create more jobs for laborers, especially young laborers. Vietnam also proposes that joint corporations be established to develop the production of essential commodities for the peoples of the two countries.

"Now, I would like to talk about the agreement signed between myself and the Libyan minister of treasury:

"1. The Libyan side agrees to extend the term of payment of the remaining part of our debts and the amount of accumulated interests for a period of seven years, beginning 1 June 1990.
"2. The Libyan side wants to invest in Vietnam with a part of its capital coming from the amount debts to be paid by Vietnam.
"3. The two sides agree that a Libyan economic delegation be sent to Vietnam to study various areas of investment for two months, beginning from the date of signing the agreement.

"At present, Libya wants to cooperate with us in many fields—agriculture, industry, maritime transport, especially maritime products, and so forth."

[Tieu Lien] "Comrade Minister, do you think these results have any political significance?

[Hoang Quy] "We hold that the agreements on economic and financial cooperation already signed are of great significance.

"1. These two agreements have created favorable conditions for expanding economic and financial cooperation between the two countries. Although our countries are far away, we have been very close to one another, both in the process of cooperation in the past struggle for national liberation and the present struggle for national construction and independence. It should be remembered that all three countries have affirmed their determination to advance on the path of people's democracy and socialist revolution.

"2. North Africa is a region of economic prosperity. If we can expand economic and financial cooperation with this region, favorable conditions will be created for us to seek capital and market for economic development in our country.

"3. Vietnam has already maintained close political relations with Algeria and Libya. Now, if we can further strengthen our economic relations with them, the three countries will glue together and this will benefit the countries of the Third World as a whole."

Ho Chi Minh's Birthday Observed in Romania

OW1606180690 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—A symposium was jointly organized in Bucharest on June 14 under the theme "Presidnt Ho Chi Minh—Hero of National Liberation and Great Man of Culture" by the Romania National UNESCO Committee and the Vietnamese Embassy there. It was attended by the secretary-general of the Sponst [as received] Committee, the Vietnamese charge d'affaires to Romania, and representatives of the Romanian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and cultural and [word indistinct] institutions.

Papers presented at the function prised the late Vietnamese president's revolutionary activities and noble cause expressed in his literary works—a valuable legacy not only for the Vietnamese people but also for the whole progressive mankind.

Venture With France on Sea Transport Detailed

BK1506161090 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 7—Since its foundation early in 1989, the Vietnam-France Gematrans Asia Ltd. has effectively deployed its work.

Last year, the Gematrans Board of Management predicted that the company would sustain a deficit of 200,000 U.S. dollars. Hovever, according to statistics made at the end of the year, the company not only amotized the debts of the 1st and 2nd quarters but also gained some profit. Particularly, it tried to reduce its transport cost by about 50 percent as against that of 1988, thus helping to expand its market and increase the efficiency of its export and import activities.

The headquarters of Gematrans, Vietnam's first joint venture on sea transport with a foreign country, is located in Ho Chi Minh City. It tried to ensure one voyage in every 10 days and since December 1989; thanks to its use of two freighters, it has facilitated one voyage in every five days. So far it has signed contracts with six out of 20 biggest foreign firms for container delivery in the world. Since March 1990, it has opened two more sea [words indistinct] with a close cycle of container delivery to Vietnam; the Gematrans has increased its productivity of goods handling by four-fold over 1988. It has trained a strong contingent of skilled workers and professional cadres.

Nicaraguan Ambassadress Completes Assignment

Received by Do Muoi

BK1606084390 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi on Friday received Nicaraguan ambassadress to Vietnam Olga Aviles Lopez who paid him a farewell visit. Chairman Do Muoi cordially talked with the departing Nicaraguan envoy.

Talks With Vo Chi Cong

OW1606180990 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong received today Nicaraguan Ambassadress to Vietnam Olga Aviles Lopez who paid him a farewell visit before leaving for another assignment.

President Vo Chi Cong had a cordial talk with the outgoing Nicaraguan diplomat.

Meets Le Quang Dao

BK1806161190 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18—National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao received here recently Nicaraguan Ambassadress to Vietnam Olga Aviles Lopez who took leave of him before going home for a new assignment.

Successful Actions of Haiphong Flotilla Noted

BK1706133790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Report by Dao Quoc Qui]

[Summary] The Fourth Flotilla of the Haiphong regional forces has been entrusted with conducting sea patrols and ensuring absolute security for party and state leaders' working visits and foreign tourists' sight-seeing tours in the Haiphong sea area. The flotilla has more than 10 vessels at its disposal.

In 1988, realizing the flotilla's important role, the new management board of the Haiphong City Border Defense Command assigned five young and highly professional cadres to various command posts at the flotilla. Working closely together, the officers and men have gradually restored the flotilla's honor. According to the flotilla's deputy political commissar, the success of his unit must be credited to the "unity between commanding officers," "adequate knowledge of political work," "high determination to fulfill long-term objectives," and "respect for the masses' rights." So far, besides unexpected work assignments, "the flotilla has stopped 15 illegal emigration attempts by sea, arresting 1,133 persons."